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U.S. defence chief to visit Hussein IAI expects major boost from Weinberger today

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent
Visiting American Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is expected to announce a series of decisions this morning that will have a far-reaching impact on Israel's defence industries. Among these is a commitment to release advanced technology for the Lavi fighter project, dubbed Phase C - that has been held up by the American bureaucracy for several months.

Israel is also expecting that the defence secretary will agree to facilitate military maintenance contracts with Israeli military industries. Pending is a bid by the Israel Aircraft Industries to refurbish F-100 engines used in the F-15 and F-16 fighters in service with the American Air Force.

This and other contracts could generate hundreds of millions of dollars for Israeli military industries, which have suffered from a cut-back in orders from the IDF following a 20 per cent cut in the defence budget.

Weinberger, who will be leaving this afternoon after 36 hours on intensive talks, will also announce easier procedures for the sale of Israeli weapons directly to the American military - including 120mm mortars and ammunition - providing that "these are competitive both in price and technology" to systems being offered by American companies.

Until now Israel has found it

almost impossible to penetrate the American market directly, more often than not having to sell to the American military through American companies that take a huge share of the profits.

As opposed to earlier reports that Israel wanted a commitment of \$250m. from Weinberger for the Lavi project, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that this is now not the case. Israel already has a commitment for the money through to October 1, 1985, and the decision to extend that commitment is not Weinberger's but that of the Congress and administration.

What Israel wanted, however, was for Weinberger to open the bottleneck that has developed in the Pentagon's bureaucracy regarding the release of specific items Israel has ordered from American manufacturers for the Lavi.

Until now all requests for the release of the above technology have been held up by the Pentagon, with the matter being shunted back and forth between many agencies, each of which has to give its permission before the American manufacturers can ship the items to Israel.

To date Israel has spent \$700m. in the U.S. on the Lavi's development, apart from an estimated \$800m. spent on the project in Israel.

This morning Weinberger and some of the senior members of his entourage of 26 will be guests of the Israel Aircraft Industries, where a

special hanger has been prepared displaying a wide-range of military products Israel hopes to market to the American military. These will include products of the Israeli Military Industries (TAAS) and Raphael, as well as electronics from Elbit, Elscint, El-Op and other companies.

Weinberger will also be given a highly classified briefing on the Lavi, including aspects of the aircraft's potential capabilities that have never been released outside of senior defence officials.

Officials hope that by informing Weinberger about the plane's performance, they will be able to negate the intense opposition Weinberger has generated against the project until now. The defence secretary's position is that it is folly for Israel to be developing a fighter that could be purchased at a lesser cost to the Israeli economy from the U.S., and that since the American administration had not invested a cent in the development of the Lavi's American counterpart, the F-20 manufactured by Northrop, he could see no reason why the administration should help fund an Israeli fighter that would compete with the F-20.

Weinberger was one of the chief opponents of the administration's 1983 decision to earmark \$550m. specifically for the Lavi project, \$250m. of which was to be used in Israel and the remainder for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



These two children seem to be enjoying the first shower of the season in Tel Aviv yesterday. (Story below) (Rifka Funder)

Efforts made to sort out the moratorium muddle

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
TEL AVIV. - Senior American officials denied here last night that there are differences or misunderstandings between the U.S. and Israel over what precisely has been promised to Premier Peres in the U.S. by way of special economic aid.

The American officials confirmed that Secretary of State George Shultz had raised with Peres the possibility of a debt-deferment, and that Peres himself had initially balked at the idea for fear of harming Israel's credit-rating. (See Washington story page 2)

The officials said it is now up to the Israeli government to decide whether to avail itself of this possibility.

The officials' statements were part of an effort by both sides to close a gap of uncertainty which seemed to have opened between Washington and Jerusalem on the aid issue.

American sources made it clear yesterday that they did not expect Israel to seek deferment of its debt-repayment schedule. They said the remittance to Israel this month of the entire fiscal 1985 economic-aid package - \$1.2 billion - should be sufficient to tide Israel through its crisis while Jerusalem takes the necessary measures to cure the economy.

The American sources portrayed the possibility of debt-deferment - a 90-day moratorium is technically feasible - as a step to be considered only in the most dire emergency. Washington, the sources said, does not expect Israel's condition to de-

teriorate to this extent - provided its government acts as required and makes good use of the \$1.2b. to be remitted this month.

This American portrayal appears to differ markedly from Peres' report to the cabinet on Monday in which he gave the distinct impression that a 90-day deferment had been recommended to Israel by top U.S. policymakers - and would be gratefully accepted.

The cabinet communiqué bore this out. It said: "The prime minister explained that the U.S. administration had expressed its readiness to remit the entire...\$1.2b. now, and proposed at its own initiative to defer payments of debts (by Israel totalling some \$500m.) to the new year when the Congress reconvenes. The bulk of these debts stem from military purchases."

The reference to Congress reconvening, Israeli sources explained, was meant to hint at Israel's hope that Congress would vote supplementary aid to Israel for the current fiscal year (1985) - thereby rendering the debt-deferments in effect full cancellations.

The Israeli sources said their hope in this regard was grounded on Peres' conversations with key congressional figures and with high administration officials.

The American sources briefing newsmen yesterday, however, were more circumspect on this matter too. They stressed that the administration had neither decided nor com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Drastic action planned by new economic unit

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter
Drastic action to halt the country's record-breaking inflation rate, including the immediate adoption of an emergency semi-dollarization plan, is being considered by a special task force of economic experts, it was revealed yesterday.

Urgent meetings are underway on the scheme, and on ways to slash a further \$1.5 billion from the budget. Reliable sources told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the aim was to try to make the cutbacks without imposing new taxes or reducing the subsidies on basic commodities. Instead, it is hoped the axe will fall on government purchases of goods and services.

The team of experts are Prof. Tzvi Zussman, Eliezer Shefer, Eytan Berglass and Nissan Liviatan. They have been joined by top officials at the Treasury and the Bank of Israel research department under the leadership of the Finance Ministry Director-General Emanuel Sharon, who is coordinating the plan of action.

They met at the Treasury yesterday to consider the implications of several alternative economic schemes.

But according to the sources the experts are divided as to the best ways to solve the crisis.

Most of the experts want to cut \$1.5b. from the budget - before or even instead of any dollarization plan. This would be in addition to the \$1b. cut already agreed to by the cabinet.

However, other members of the team have proposed the immediate semi-dollarization plan - even before any cut in the budget - as a temporary measure aimed at immediately stopping inflation.

Those proposing first to axe the budget insist that without such a step the public will not believe that the economy is headed for a radical change, and inflation will continue.

Some of the experts have stressed during the deliberations about a package deal on taxes, wages and prices that the existing Cost of Living

arrangements have not been a factor fuelling inflation. In fact some of the committee members believe that wage accords during the last five years have helped curb inflation.

The experts have also stressed that the economy has reached a point where a further slowdown in its activity will not help improve the balance of payments situation, and only through a drastic cut in government spending will such a target be achieved.

Some hours before the experts met the Ministerial Economic Committee ended two hours of talks on the current economic situation - a debate that according to some of its participants was described as "fruitless."

The debate was opened by Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens who proposed to link wages to the dollar. He claimed that Israel's inflation was not caused by real factors, but instead by its system of indexations.

At one point the debate turned into an angry exchange of accusations between the ministers after Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katzav tried to say that former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor had contributed to lower inflation at least for a limited period of time.

Arens was not the only minister demanding a semi-dollarization of the economy. Science Minister Gideon Patt also made such a proposal in a document which he presented yesterday to Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, containing 27 steps which in Patt's opinion should be taken by the government.

In addition to the semi-dollarization scheme and a programme of "monetary stabilization" Patt proposes to link salaries to the dollar and to freeze them for two years. He also proposed a cut in the budget by some \$750 million by the end of the year, to abolish all subsidies, except those for public transportation and for exports, to abolish income tax on industrial workers linked to exports, to reduce by one third the fees to the National Insurance Institute and to make 45 per cent the maximal rate for income tax.

Scores of road accidents as rain takes nation by surprise

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The rainy season arrived abruptly with unexpected force yesterday, sending motorists skidding across the country in a series of accidents. More rain is forecast for the rest of the week.

Within 20 minutes of the first downpour hitting Jerusalem at 10:15 a.m. there were a dozen car crashes - although no injuries were reported. Daisy and Mordechai Aboudi were seriously injured when their car collided with another vehicle in Kfar Sava. Their 12-year-old daughter and the driver of the other car were also taken to hospital suffering slight injuries.

A truck driver blamed the treacherous conditions after he was involved in a collision with a bus at the Ra'anana junction. Four bus passengers, one seriously injured, were taken to hospital.

At the Bnei Dror junction: an ambulance overturned, slightly injuring three young men in the vehicle.

It was a similar story throughout the country as sporadic showers, thunder and lightning was reported. Some areas, however, escaped with just a sudden soaking. Hikers received strong warning to beware of floods, and a spokesman at the Meteorological Institute predicted scattered showers continuing today and tomorrow.

The first long-range weather forecasts for the winter are not expected for another month, but last night forecaster Yoachim Feige told *The Jerusalem Post* that violent outbreaks of rain could be expected.

Feige, who has his own weather satellite observation station, predicted that the amount of rainfall would probably be slightly less than in recent years.

Assad, Chernenko denounce Israel, U.S.

MOSCOW (Reuters). - Presidents Hafez Assad of Syria and Konstantin Chernenko of the Soviet Union accused the U.S. and Israel yesterday of striving to promote Middle East tension and of suppressing Arab interests.

The two leaders were meeting on the second day of a visit here by Assad which is taking place at a time of increasing Soviet diplomatic interest in the Middle East.

Western diplomats said Chernenko's agreement with Assad assumed significance in the light of Jordan's restoration this month of its ties with Egypt.

Syria bitterly opposes the Jorda-

nian move, which effectively broke the quarantine imposed on Egypt by the Arab world after its accord with Israel.

But the Kremlin has been cultivating its ties with moderate Arab states, including Egypt and Jordan, and had so far avoided a pronouncement on their action.

Assad was believed by diplomats to have come to Moscow seeking assurances that the Soviet leadership could not weaken its backing for the hardline Arab position.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union later this month, the official Iraqi News Agency said yesterday.

Lebanese House elects new Speaker

BEIRUT (AP). - Lebanon's parliament on Tuesday elected opposition deputy Hussein Husseini as parliamentary Speaker, voting out long-time speaker Kamel Assad, who was branded by a Lebanese newspaper as the "last symbol of the Israeli era."

Husseini immediately pledged to make "the liberation of south Lebanon from Israeli occupation" the guideline of his one-year term. He called for increasing government support for the "heroic national resistance" - a term generally used for Lebanese attacks against Israeli troops in the southern third of the country.

Seventy-five of the parliament's 88 members attended the session held in the capital. Ten of the original 99 members have died since the 1972 parliamentary election - the last because of the civil war - and Amin Jemayel left the legislature when he was elected president in 1982.

Nobel Peace Prize for opponent of apartheid

OSLO (AP). - Bishop Desmond Tutu, black anti-apartheid leader of the South African Council of Churches, was awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize yesterday in a choice of the selection committee later said was intended to "influence" that country's racial policies.

The committee's citation called Tutu "a unifying leader figure in the campaign to resolve the problem of apartheid in South Africa." It said he and others who fight South Africa's racial segregation laws "incite the admiration of the world."

Tutu, a visiting professor for Anglican studies at the General Theological Seminary in New York, went to the ceremony to accept the prize after being told by the Norwegian ambassador he was to receive the

prize. The bishop, accompanied by nearly 200 students and faculty members, was greeted with standing applause as he entered the incense-filled chapel.

After prayer, he told the gathering, "This is our award. It says something about the Christian Church."

He met with reporters in the enclosed garden of the seminary and said he was "utterly overwhelmed by this honour." He said the award will indicate to South Africa's people that "the world does care. The world recognizes that despite all the distortions of the truth, that we are striving for peace."

He referred to the honour as "a corporate award" which should be shared with "the numberless little

people who are the unsung heroes and heroines."

As for the reaction of the South African government, he said "All I know is they cannot say it is a Communist plot."

South Africa's government declined to comment last night to say whether it will allow the bishop to travel to Norway to receive the prize.

Tutu is to collect an award of \$193,000 on December 10.

Home Affairs Minister F.W. de Klerk said in a statement that Tutu could make the "usual application" to leave South Africa.

The government, apparently angered by Tutu's criticism of its race-separation policies during trips abroad, has withdrawn his passport.

He possesses a temporary travel document that enabled him to travel to New York.

Tutu plans to return to South Africa tomorrow.

Black staff members of the South African Council of Churches, which Tutu leads, danced, clapped, screamed and hugged each other in joy when they heard the announcement.

"The heroes of this moment are the thousands of South Africans who have been rendered invisible by detention without trial and removal to hidden homelands. Bishop Tutu made them visible by pricking the eye of the consciences of thinking South Africans," Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi said.

(Background, Page 4)



Bishop Tutu photographed in New York yesterday following the announcement that he had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. (UPI telephoto)

Histadrut seen yielding in face of hyper-inflation

TEL AVIV. - In a telephone interview from the U.S. on Monday night, Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar reiterated the labour federation's willingness to participate in an economic package deal on condition that wages are not harmed. He did not, however, repeat the refrain that the Histadrut will not countenance any attempt to slash the wage agreements signed earlier this year.

That may have been simply an oversight on Kessar's part. On the other hand, it may have been a guiding concession to the reality that, only months since they were signed for a two-year period, the

NEWS BACKGROUND/ Roy Isaacowitz

agreements are rapidly reaching obsolescence. Not only will the agreements have to be contravened, but change is likely to be in the Histadrut's interest.

The agreements in question are the cost-of-living increment agreement, signed by the Histadrut and the private employers with the government as a voluntary partner, and the public sector and private sector wage agreements.

With the announcement of September's record 21.4 per cent increase in the consumer price index, it is becoming clear that the C-o-L apparatus is not adequate in today's hyper-inflation.

Even given that provision - payment of the increment at a rate of 90 per cent instead of the 80 per cent for inflation under 25 per cent monthly - the recent rate of inflation means that the better part of the increment

is eroded by the time it is paid.

"The C-o-L agreement simply does not stand up to the pressure," said Yitzhak Giladi, secretary of the Metalworkers, Electricians and Electronic Workers Union. His solution is weekly payment of wages, not the abolition of linkage as suggested yesterday by several cabinet ministers.

Elihu Reiff, secretary of the powerful Clerks Union, also opposes any tampering with the C-o-L agreement. "We must think of the future," he says. "The C-o-L apparatus has been in place since World War II and is a necessary security for workers." But Reiff is one of the increasing number of Histadrut workers who are well aware that there will not be economic recovery without compromises by all sides - including the salaried workers. The compromise must be on wages, Reiff says. He is prepared to consid-

er the freezing of the work agreements until 1986, and "significant" wage concession over and above the erosion of the past few months. His logic is compelling: "If we don't give now, we will have nothing to give later on."

So, if not the C-o-L apparatus, then the work agreements may have to be sacrificed. The private sector work agreement comes up for review this month, and it is probable that attempts will be made to change it then. However, not everyone has been affected by the new mood of realism sweeping the Histadrut. Hardliners are determined to have changes made in the agreements to compensate for the wage erosion of the past few months.

Justice, if not economic reality, is on the side of the Histadrut. Salaried workers are paying an inordinate share of the income tax revenue, and nothing the government has done or said so far indicates that the economic burden will be equally shared. Kessar is right in complain-

ing that the workers are being made the scapegoat for the mistakes of previous Likud governments.

But the government's tardiness in implementing an economic programme has, whether by design or coincidence, put pressure on the Histadrut to deliver a package deal. Eventually, the Histadrut is likely to buckle under and accept revisions of the work agreements, if only to prevent having the finger pointed at the workers as the chief cause of inflation. The essential struggle, that against mass unemployment, is looming large.

Peres to convene high-tech investors

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is to convene a conference of some 15 to 20 leading American Jewish businessmen in Israel on October 28 to discuss possible investments in Israeli high-tech industry.

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BRUSSELS	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
BERN	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
GENEVA	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
HILS	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
HONG KONG	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
LONDON	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
MADRID	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
OSLO	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
PARIS	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
TORONTO	10-16	6	21	Cloudy
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THE WEATHER

Forecast:	Cooler, scattered showers.
Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Min-Max
Jerusalem	81 16-21
Golan	72 16-21
Nahariya	71 16-21
Safed	93 15-18
Haifa Port	62 23-27
Tiberias	54 20-29
Nazareth	62 19-24
Afula	63 22-26
Sharon	67 19-23
Tel Aviv	59 21-26
B-G Airport	62 20-27
Jericho	47 19-31
Gaza	73 20-26
Beersheba	55 18-27
Eilat	33 19-31

BIRTH

AMOUYAL - To Avi and Barbara Amoyal, a daughter, on October 16, 1984, at Hadassah, Ein Kerem.

Envoy Lewis plans to stay 'well into '85'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis plans to be here at least until "well into 1985."
The envoy, now into his eighth year in Israel, said yesterday he is proud that his government has in effect asked him to stay on for as long as he wishes.
Lewis said that he feels he has already broken former ambassador Robert Barbour's record of 11 years in Israel. Since Lewis' tenure has been so much more active than occurred in Barbour's term, when relations were so much more placid and slow-moving.

Etzel, Lehi veterans awarded decorations

Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir yesterday commended 425 former members of Irgun Zvai Leumi (Etzel) and Lehi upon receiving the Prisoner of the Mandate decoration for their bravery and sacrifice in the fight against British rule.
The decorations were awarded at the Hall of Courage Museum at the Russian Compound. The museum is located in what was once the prison where the British held some of the underground members. Among those receiving the decorations were many public figures, including cabinet and Knesset members. (Iim)

Israel Somen dies in London at age 81

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. - Israel Somen, who was Israel's honorary consul in East Africa from 1949 to 1963 before the states there gained their independence, has died here, aged 81.
Somen, who was born in London, spent most of his life in Kenya before returning to London a few years ago. He was twice mayor of Nairobi and a close friend of Kenyan leader Jomo Kenyatta.
In his last years, Somen devoted much of his time to voluntary work, both with the Board of Deputies of British Jews and as secretary of the Commonwealth Jewish Council.

Hussein in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (AP). - King Hussein of Jordan flew here yesterday for talks with Iraqi leaders on "bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Middle East."
The source said the Jordanian monarch was to explain to Iraqi president Saddam Hussein the reason behind Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt.

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HOME AND WORLD NEWS

U.S. sees moratorium only as 'last resort'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - The State Department yesterday said Israel could decide unilaterally to postpone repayment on some of its outstanding debt to U.S. in an emergency.
A provision in all U.S. foreign-aid programmes, spokesman Alan Romberg said, enables recipients to defer repayment unilaterally for 90 days provided that interest is paid for late payments.

Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters that the provision of \$1.2 billion in economic assistance to Israel in the coming days and the anticipated belt-tightening measures announced by the Israeli cabinet should preclude the necessity of postponing the payments.
Israeli officials in Washington said they knew of no decision in Jerusalem to use the repayment-deferral option. It was raised by Shultz in his meetings last week with Prime Minister Peres as one of several arrangements aimed at easing Israel's balance of payments problems.

Senior U.S. and Israeli officials in Washington yesterday said a moratorium on the repayment of Israel's nearly \$10b. U.S. debt is not being considered at present. At issue, they said, is only a possible re-scheduling of payments.
If Israel decides that its economic situation is so strained that it cannot meet its payments on time, U.S. officials said, it can delay them for 90-day periods without obtaining any official U.S. approval. But Israel will then be charged interest at prevailing commercial rates on the deferred payments.

Under U.S. law, Israel will not be eligible for any new U.S. funds if it should fall one year behind in its repayment schedule.
The question of re-scheduling the Israeli debt received extensive publicity yesterday in the U.S. news media. Both *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* published lengthy articles noting the apparently differing U.S. and Israeli interpretations of last week's Shultz-Peres discussion on the matter.

Officials in Jerusalem, including Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, were quoted as saying that Israel had already decided on a re-scheduling of the debt payments. "The prime minister accepted right away," Moda'i reportedly said. "So we have now a deferment."
But Israeli officials in Washington, based on information from the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, yesterday flatly denied that the cabinet had already decided to implement any re-scheduling arrangement. They have been embarrassed by the widespread confusion which has surfaced since Israel radio reported Monday a "moratorium" on debt payment.

Israeli economic officials have been nervous that the publicity - specifically the talk of debt re-scheduling or even outright waivers - might further erode Israel's credit rating in international banking circles. In recent months, Israel already has had a tough time obtaining new commercial credit.
In Washington last week, President Reagan promised Peres that the U.S. would continue to back up Israeli economy and help it meet any balance-of-payments crisis. Israeli officials had hoped that statement would ease Israel's immediate problems in obtaining credit, since New York's largest banks have traditionally taken their cue from Washington in making funds available to Israel.

Soltam ready with mortars for U.S.

The 120mm. mortar that the U.S. Army has decided to purchase from Israel has been thoroughly tested over a long period, Poju Zabudowicz, head of the sales division of Soltam, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.
Although the order has not yet

been placed with Soltam, the mortar's sole manufacturer, the plant's production line could adjust its plans without delay to fulfill the order, Zabudowicz said. He hoped that U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger would announce the purchase plans during his visit here.

Shamir to join Hebron celebration

Deputy Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon are to take part in the traditional Simhat Tora celebration in Hebron on Thursday evening, Rabbi Moshe Levinger reported yesterday.

Levinger, who was speaking to reporters at the offices of Gush Emunim in Jerusalem, said holding the traditional *hakafot* in Hebron is meant to strengthen the cause of settlement in the Land of Israel. (Iim)

Feast of films prove a roaring success

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. - The second Haifa Film Festival ended last night and was declared "a rousing success" by its organizers.
During the four-day festival, 40 foreign and one Israeli film were screened in the four Mt. Carmel cinemas. Visiting directors, whose films were included in the festival included Sidney Lumet, Andrei

Konchalovsky, Jean Pierre Sentier and Uwe Schraeder.
Twenty-eight of the films have already been taken up by Israeli distributors while the rest were sent in the hope of making a good impression.
One of them, *The Taste of Water*, directed by Holland's Orleo Souka, arrived after the programme had been printed and was seen by only 24 people.

WEINBERGER

(Continued from Page One)

research and development in the U.S.
Yesterday Weinberger spent the day with Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. After being received with full military honours at the Defence Ministry at 8 a.m., the two held a private meeting during which Rabin clarified Israel's position on a Lebanese pullback. The two also discussed several other subjects, including Israel's basic and immediate defence requests and the progress of the strategic talks between the two countries.

The two then went up to the 7th floor of the Defence Ministry building in Tel Aviv where officers briefed Weinberger and his party. The chief of military intelligence, Aluf Ehud Barak, outlined what is happening in the Arab world and the arms purchases by states Israel defines as confrontation states. The chief of IDF Planning section told the Americans how Israel is preparing to respond to this, while the head of the army's accounting section defined the impact on the defence budget of meeting these threats.
In a short lecture, Rabin said that at the moment Israel's defence situation is "good," but there are long-range problems on the horizon. He said the main threat to Israel's security derives from the unlimited resources at the Arab's disposal, against Israel's human and financial limitations. He stressed that Israel wants to maintain its independence in terms of defence, and is not seeking an alliance with the U.S., but only that help that could make Israel strong. A strong Israel, he continued, is the only road to peace with the Arabs.

Rabin added that Israel has no intention of increasing the size of its army, but would continue to strive to improve what it had, so as to maintain the qualitative gap between Israel and the confrontation states.
In his reply Weinberger agreed with Rabin's thesis, and promised the type of aid that could help avert the threat, but yet leave Israel independent and strong.
In the afternoon, Weinberger flew to the Ramon air force base, built in the Negev with American money after the pullback from the Sinai as part of the peace treaty with Egypt.

On display were all the aircraft in service with the Israel Air Force and their armament.
A ground crew prepared a F-16 for take-off in a very brief space of time - a feat that apparently left the air force professionals with Weinberger impressed. He also visited squadron headquarters at the base and planted a tree at the entrance to the facility.
In the late afternoon he was helicoptered to Masada, and in the evening was the guest at a reception in his honour at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya.

Weinberger and his party, including his wife Ruth who followed an independent programme in Israel that took her to the Old City of Jerusalem and to Yad Vashem, will be leaving Israel early this afternoon for Jordan, the last stop on their Middle East tour that has included Egypt and Tunisia.
Speaking at a reception for him held by Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin last night Weinberger focused on peace, not arms. He said, "Israel and the U.S. have a special alliance which is a vital part of our relationship."
"We agree with Israel that the present economic difficulties are only temporary and we want to do everything we can to help."
He continued, "Our countries have similar objectives, the first of which is the quest for peace. That quest will require several bold steps and courageous decisions, but I believe that there is an opportunity now for working for such peace."
Rabin said that in light of Israel's financial limitations, the talks underway would focus on quality rather than quantity of Israel's defences.
Defence spokesman Nachman Shai said last night that Israel was very satisfied with the way the talks were going and that some concrete proposals were being worked out, which he could not be specific on out of deference to Weinberger's requests.

Also present at the reception at the Accadia Hotel in Herzliya were Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i, Industry Minister Yitzhak Arie Sharon, Health Minister Mordechai Gur, Energy Minister Moshe Shalev, Ministers without Portfolio Moshe Arens and Yosef Burg, and senior officials.



Two competitors raise dust in yesterday's autocross race in Ashkelon, watched by a crowd of 50,000. George Korsha and Ariel Dorian, won the 1300 cc. and 1000 cc. races. (Michael Giladi)



Riders jostle for the finish line at yesterday's 19th annual horse-racing competition in Afula. The competition, called the *susiada*, is the central equestrian event of the year. (Elhanan Harari)

Leningrad Jews win support for freedom from Thatcher

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - In an unprecedented move, five Leningrad Jews have appealed directly to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for support in their struggle to leave the Soviet Union for Israel.

One of the five signatories, Evgenia Utevskaia, is the mother of two young children. Since 1982 she has repeatedly been refused permission to join her parents in Beersheba.

Another signatory, Yakov Gorodetsky, who for more than two years has been at the centre of a Jewish cultural revival in Leningrad, had his first application for an exit permit refused last month.
A third signatory, Grigory Vasser-

man, a deeply religious young Jew, has been refused an exit visa for five years.

In their letter, the five appeal to Thatcher as "the leader of a country which in the most dangerous period of history remained faithful to the ideals of democracy and humanitarianism."

Their overriding wish is to be "repatriated" to Israel, the country which, though they have never seen it, they regard as their national home.

"Every representative of a nation," says the letter, "has the right to emigrate from a country where it comprises a minority to its own country."

In a letter responding to this appeal, Thatcher wishes the five sig-

natories to know of her "very real concern, and that of my colleagues, at the difficulties facing the Jewish community in the Soviet Union, particularly over the question of emigration."

Thatcher's letter continues: "We have frequently made known to the Soviet authorities our regret at their refusal to grant exit visas to many Soviet citizens wanting to emigrate in order to be re-united with their families."

"We have also taken every opportunity to remind the Soviet Union about its obligations under the Helsinki Final Act and Madrid Concluding Document."

Thatcher goes on to recall that the most recent occasion on which the British government reminded the

Soviet Union about these obligations was when the Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe visited Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow in July.

On that occasion, she writes, Howe "mentioned particularly the case of Anatoly Shcharansky as exemplifying the present plight of Soviet Jewry."

It is now more than six years since Shcharansky began a 13-year sentence for anti-Soviet activities.

Thatcher's letter continues, "We shall go on reminding the Soviet Union of its human-rights obligations."

She also wants the five Jews who wrote to her to be assured "that we shall not let the issue raised in their letter be lost from view."

Large hashish haul in T.A.

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - More than 164 kilos of hashish smuggled from Lebanon were seized by Tel Aviv police last week in an operation made public only yesterday.

Three men suspected of being involved in the drug deal were arrested last week and had their remand extended yesterday.

The case began when detectives noticed a suspicious car in Tel Aviv and signalled it to stop. Instead of halting, the driver tried to escape.

The police chased him almost to Ashdod, where they began shooting at the car's tires until it was forced to stop. In the trunk of the car they found two sacks containing 64 kilos of hashish. The two men in the car were arrested.

Learning that the drugs had been acquired on the Tel Aviv beach north of Tel Aviv, the police searched the area and found an additional 100 kilos of hashish.

A third man, suspected of financing the deal, was also arrested.

Peres to make official visit to Paris

PARIS (ITA). - Prime Minister Peres will begin a two-day visit to France on December 10. He will meet President Francois Mitterrand and hold talks with Premier Laurent Fabius.
The last official visit by an Israeli

premier to France was in 1961 when David Ben-Gurion came to Paris as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's guest. Peres, at the time deputy defence minister and one of Ben-Gurion's close aides, was a member of the visiting party.

Sharir revokes travel agency's licence

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Nofesh Plus, a large travel agency which this summer found itself in financial difficulties, has been given the coup de grace by the Tourism

Ministry.
Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir has cancelled the company's licence and ordered it to halt its activities as of next Monday.

MORATORIUM

(Continued from Page One)

mitted itself to seek increased aid to Israel this year. And they insisted forcefully that there had been no discussion with Peres of a long-term moratorium or full cancellation of any Israeli debts.

The American sources conceded, though, that the administration was aware that supplementary aid to Israel might be necessary during 1985. They made it clear that an approach to the Congress was not ruled out. But they were at pains to stress - repeatedly - that Washington's attitude would depend primarily on Israel's putting its economic house in order. They indicated that the administration had been impressed by Peres' plans and stated intentions - but it was still to be convinced that the good intentions were being translated into effective action.

In an apparent effort to synthesize the disparate portrayals of what has been promised, a well-placed Israeli official said last night the govern-

ment in Jerusalem was "studying" the U.S. proposal on debt-deferment and had not yet decided to take it up.

This official said a high-level Treasury team was leaving for Washington to deal with the remittance of the \$1.2b. and this team would discuss debt-deferment too, if government did decide to take it up.

Regarding Israel's hopes of supplementary aid once the Congress reconvenes, the official offered only a "no comment."

The American sources indicated that the proposed U.S. Israel Economic Development group - the body of officials, economists and businessmen now being established - would make recommendations on economic problems in Israel, and not solely on long-range planning, as some Israeli officials had seemed to think.

The American sources said a preparatory session would be held in Washington within a fortnight, with Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Alan Wallace heading the U.S. side.

The unveiling of the tombstone of our beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother

USHER DOV REISS ז"ל

son of Yechiel Meichel ז"ל

who passed away on 17 Elul 5744 - September 14, 1984, will take place on Sunday, 25 Tishrei 5745 - October 21, 1984 at 3.30 p.m. A bus will leave for Har Hamenuhot cemetery, Jerusalem, from the Chel Yosef Synagogue, 5 Hatai St., Kiryat Shimon, Jerusalem, at 3 p.m. Our sincere thanks to all who expressed their condolences.

The Family

With deep sorrow we announce that our dear

MOSHE STEINBERG ז"ל

passed away on October 13, 1984.

Anni Steinberg - Wife
Cilla Grossmeyer-Abileah - daughter
Yossi Segov - son
Ora Schneider - daughter

ad105-15-F24

On Friday, October 19, 1984, there will be a graveside memorial service for our haverim

DUDI SILBOVITZ ז"ל
NEIL FREED ז"ל

who fell in the Yom Kippur War.

We shall meet at 11.30 a.m. at the Kibbutz Yitzre'el cemetery.

The Families and Kibbutz Yitzre'el

ad105-15-F24

The funeral of the late

MILLY ז"ל
and
BENNO SCHOLTZ ז"ל

will leave from the Municipal Funeral Parlor, 26 Shmager Street, Jerusalem for the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery on Friday, October 19, 1984 - 23 Tishrei 5745 at 11.30 a.m.

The Family

ad105-15-F24

To HAROLD RICHMAN

Our deepest condolences on the passing of your father

MOSES I. RICHMAN ז"ל

Beth Hatefutsoth and the Association of Friends of Beth Hatefutsoth in Israel

ad105-15-F24

Rain brings no smiles at Mekorot

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The head of the Mekorot national water carrier company reminded the public that despite yesterday's downpour Israel is still faced with a serious water shortage.

Zeev Ashkenazi claimed that only a very wet winter could pull the country away from the danger level of facing the country's water resources.

He said that even a relatively dry winter would sound alarm bells next summer and two consecutive dry years could considerably threaten the country's water resources.

There will simply not be enough water, he warned.

Summers had used about 15 per cent more water above their allocation during the relatively hot summer, he said. Although fines could be imposed on those who used more than their rations, such action would not be taken, Ashkenazi said.

The water chief called for a complete overhaul of the country's water supply system which he said is largely 30 to 40 years old.

Budget cuts mean that several major projects aimed at giving the

supply system a facelift have had to be shelved, he added.

"What are we doing stamping out fires, which is costing us a great deal and hurting our reputation as a supplier of water."

"Whenever a water line bursts, instead of having it replaced we work around the clock fixing it. In the meantime our customers do not have water and what we fixed will only hold for a short time or will cause a rupture in a different section of the line," he said.

Ashkenazi added that according to international calculations, about 3 per cent of the value of the water-supply installations should be spent on modernization.

"This means that if the value of Mekorot installations is about \$1.5 billion, then every year about \$45m. should be spent, on bringing them into top working order. Instead, only about \$5m is being spent," he said.

Ashkenazi revealed that the budget cuts had meant that — half a year before the end of the fiscal year — the company has already used up its development budget.

"What hurts me here is that some very important projects are not

being carried out," he said.

A 90-kilometre-long pipe to carry purified sewage water from the Dan region sewage ponds to Richon LeZion will take another two to three years to complete.

"Meanwhile, the plant that purifies the sewage water will be completed in several months meaning that this purified sewage which is badly needed by the farmers will be pumped into the Mediterranean until the pipeline is completed."

Ashkenazi stressed that there is also a need to complete the drilling of new wells so that existing wells will not become saline and then be put out of use. But this too, he said, would have to be done at a slower pace.

Two development projects that will have to wait till the start of the new fiscal year will be the purchase of a fourth pumping unit at the Sapir water pumping station near the Kinneret and facilities to pump water from the Yarmuk into the Kinneret.

These projects are designed to bring water to settlements in the Arava and to desalinate waters of Nahal Hataninim (Crocodile River) to supply to residents of Hof Hacarmel and parts of Haifa.

Israelis abroad furious at import ban

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israeli consulates and World Zionist Organization offices abroad have been flooded with angry complaints from Israelis living abroad over the change in customs regulations banning personal imports of certain goods.

Israelis who had planned to return home in the coming months or who have already shipped their lifts to Israel complain that goods that are among the 50 items forbidden for import in the next half year will be confiscated if they arrive after October 31. On other goods, returnees will have to pay 40 per cent tax when they bring them home.

New immigrants are unaffected by the Treasury's six-month ban and the increase in the compulsory deposit. Returning Israelis, whether temporary or permanent residents abroad, until now have been exempt

from import limits and have received nearly as many benefits as immigrants.

The latest issue of the emigrant weekly, *Yisrael Shelanu*, which is published in New York, carried news of the import ban as the lead story and devoted most of another page to an angry editorial against the Treasury decision.

The editorial stated that dealers in electrical goods with 220 voltage in the U.S. are especially concerned about the ban.

In addition, "Israelis who have begun to plan their return to Israel, among them many academics, have expressed their outrage at the new regulations... Some claimed that they planned to bring back basic household goods for which they saved for months; others have already sent their things ahead; another group have packed but don't have the money to pay the compul-

sory deposit. A number of students said that until they find out whether the ban will be extended beyond the six months, they will not plan their return to Israel."

The Hebrew-language New York paper noted that the regulations were meant to limit the flow of dollars out of Israel. But Israelis living in the U.S. are bringing in dollars, it reasoned, and personal imports by this group do not harm the balance of payments.

Yisrael Shelanu added that a number of ministers and MKs had sent Rosh Hashana greetings to emigrants via the paper, declaring how important it is that they return home. But, said the paper, the new regulations are a "kick in the teeth."

A top source in the Absorption Ministry admitted to *The Jerusalem Post* that the ministry was caught by surprise by the new regulations.

Shahal would like control over all state construction

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Upper divisions of responsibility in the physical planning of state projects are costing millions of sheqels annually in addition to lost building time, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal says.

As a result, he is asking the ministerial economic committee to give all physical planning responsibility to his ministry, whose duties include "infrastructure." At present, the various aspects of such planning are scattered among several ministries and their agencies, including the Interior Ministry, its Environmental Protection Service, the local and regional planning commissions, municipalities, local authorities and other bodies.

Shahal also says that production time as well as money has been lost through bureaucratic delays in converting the Hadera power station from oil to coal.

"After two years of discussions by various authorities to decide whether there was a need for such a station," Shahal said, "another four years were wasted, as one agency after the other took its time in issuing the necessary permits within their respective purviews."

He says the construction of the power station south of Ashdod was similarly delayed; not only were several years required until all the permits were issued, but, "even to this day discussions are still being held on ways of unloading the coal of the station."

If all state physical planning were concentrated in the hands of the Energy Ministry, says Shahal, he would personally see to it that planning and construction timetables are shortened "because many of these projects are urgently needed to ensure the rehabilitation of the economy."

Team to study Eilat free-trade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministerial Committee on Economics has unanimously recommended that both the town of Eilat and its port be declared a free-trade area as a means of boosting Eilat's economy and tourism.

The committee has appointed a panel to study the feasibility of such a step. The panel is to be headed by Yehzekel Flomin, former deputy finance minister, and will include Eilat Mayor Rafi Hochman.

It is to prepare its recommendations within three months.

Welsh chorus to sing here

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The BBC Welsh Chorus will arrive in Israel on Saturday to record three television programmes for the BBC and to give two concerts.

The chorus, of 120 amateur singers, will give two concerts — at Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma on October 23 and at the Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, two days later.

Navy captain writes yarn for children

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAELI Navy Captain Mike Eldar recently presented his first children's book to President Chaim Herzog, a 116-page novel. Eldar wrote it aboard a landing craft for tanks, travelling between Ashdod and Eilat via the Suez Canal.

Called *Hadolphinaim*, the adventure is meant for children aged seven to 14 and was published by the youth division of *Ma'ariv* books. Based on personal experience, it tells of youngsters on their first sea voyage and their encounter with a dolphin in trouble.

Author Eldar, now 38, was born in Haifa and studied at the Reali High School. At age 14, he joined the Navy Officers' Training School and has been at sea, on and off, since. (Incidentally his parents, Saul and Fay Adler, are members of a well-known British Zionist family.)

As a teenager, Eldar began his navy career as a deck-hand, engine-boy and galley-boy, becoming an all-round sailor. He saw the world and intended to join the merchant marine. But he joined the Navy instead and has been in service for 20 years on patrol boats and landing vessels. During his more than six years at Ophira (Sharm-e-Sheikh), his wife Gila saw him on weekends and raised their three daughters — Liat, (16), Sharon (14) and Keren (10) — singlehandedly.

Eldar first tried his hand at writing when he was hospitalized for a heart ailment. Suffering from atherosclerosis, he has undergone four cardiac bypass operations. He remains in the Navy, and is waiting for a new assignment following his recuperation.

As a graduate of the National Defence College, he feels certain that he will get a good job in the

service. In the meantime, he is a landlubber, living with his family at Kfar Harutzim near Ra'anana.

WRITING children's books is no picnic, says Eldar. "People who laugh about it don't know how hard it is." He says he has ideas for some 20 more books stored in his head, but the limitations of the publishing world — and his two-finger typing — will probably prevent their being published in quick succession.

"I wrote *Hadolphinaim* by hand and my wife typed it," he recalls, noting that he forced himself to learn to type with a couple of fingers.

Eldar, who uses his daughters as guinea pigs to react to his stories about the sea, obviously enjoys writing, even if it isn't a living. In *Hadolphinaim*, in his dedication to President Herzog, he says:

"Not only for war was I born, nor only for battles and landings, for poetry in my heart, for a story and for creating. Thus I write my books that tell of love for the sea, the love of my life and the love of man. About teamwork, improvisation and courage, and especially about help and brotherhood. It is dedicated to you, Mr. President, but in reality to all the nation's children."

No ticket, no travel

TEL AVIV. — A young man was apprehended Monday morning after he entered the departure lounge at Ben-Gurion Airport carrying \$950 but no flight ticket or travel documents.

Police suspect he intended to leave Israel clandestinely.



A team from the Communications Ministry, including Minister Amnon Rubinstein (centre), takes part in yesterday's Jerusalem march. (Zoom 77)

Marchers jam Jerusalem despite rain

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Pouring rain failed to deter the over 15,000 participants in the annual Jerusalem Hapoel March which took place yesterday.

Marchers from Israel and from over a dozen countries set out in the early morning from two points in the Jerusalem corridor and reached Sacher Park by noon.

Over 10,000 people, including children and pensioners, walked 11km. from Mevasseret Zion, while

some 5,000 completed the 22km. route from Moshav Neve Ilan.

However, the stormy weather did not deter many from the festive march along Jaffa Road in the early afternoon.

A number of roads were closed to traffic during the march, increasing the traffic jams due to holiday traffic and rain.

The march was organized by Hapoel sports organization, with the support of *Yedioth Aharonot* and Hertz car rentals.

Damp prelude to Simhat Tora

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jews throughout the country scurried indoors from their sukkot yesterday, due to rains which fell two days early, according to tradition, a curse, rather than a blessing.

The prayers for rain are recited in the synagogue tonight and tomorrow for *Simhat Atzeret* (Eighth Day of Assembly), which in Israel is celebrated together with *Simhat Tora*.

Synagogues will be crowded tonight and tomorrow with children and adults who will join in the singing and dancing that accompanies the traditional *hakafot* (circuits) in which all the Tora scrolls and their ornaments are carried in procession around the synagogue. Traditionally the last chapter of Deuteronomy and the first verses of Genesis are read

until every male present has been called up to the Tora, on this the happiest day in the Jewish calendar, marking the ending and renewal of the Tora reading cycle.

Weather permitting, tens of thousands of worshippers and observers are expected to go to the Western Wall for the *Simhat Tora* celebrations.

Tomorrow night, in a practice that has become a tradition in Israel in recent years, synagogues, parks and public places will be jammed for *second hakafot*, often featuring the songs and traditions of Jews from different countries. In Jerusalem, the largest such festivity, organized by Hechal Shlomo, will take place in Liberty Bell Park, while the ultra-Orthodox will hold their event in Mea She'arim's Kikar Shabbat.

Technion to run 'as long as money lasts'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Technion is opening its school year as scheduled this Sunday, despite the university heads committee's decision to postpone the academic year for a fortnight in protest against government funding cuts.

Nearly 6,000 undergraduates and 1,800 graduate students are to attend the Technion in the coming year.

The Technion spokesman announced studies would continue as long as the money lasts, but would grid to a quick halt if the government does not come through with at least its budgeted allocations.

A total of 1,520 freshmen students were admitted this year, as against 1,348 last year. The most popular faculties are again electrical en-

gineering, computer sciences, mechanical and aeronautical engineering.

The administrative is executing the decision to "computerize" studies, with the aim of eventually equipping every student with a personal computer. This year, computer streams are being introduced in four faculties.

Another innovation is an optional biology course for chemical engineering students. By taking an extra one or two semesters they will be able to get a B.A. degree in biology or chemistry, in addition to their regular B.Sc., and may be trained for the burgeoning biochemical industry.

A joint post-graduate course in economics with Haifa University will also be offered.

IEC ups staff grades regardless of merit

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Over half of the Israel Electric Corporation's 7,500 employees have recently received automatic upgrading, without reference to merit, retroactive to last April, and others' grades will be raised next year.

To accommodate some workers who had already reached the maximum, management introduced a new grade, 22.

The corporation spokesman said the automatic upgrading every other year is part of the terms of its long-standing labour contract, which also grants the employees almost unlimited free electricity. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, IEC employees are the country's highest

paid salaried workers.

The higher grades will add up to an average 4 per cent pay rises, the spokesman said.

In addition to the general upgrading, the management is also discussing the award of "senior" status to 20 executives on top of the 72 high-echelon personnel already in this grade.

The IEC's board of directors recently approved a plan to do away with the automatic upgrading and replace it by merit grading. The works committee has agreed in principle, but negotiations on the details are expected to take some time. In any case, the new system is unlikely to be implemented before the present labour contract runs out in 18 months.

Diabetes conference to begin next week

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Revolutionary developments in prevention and treatment of juvenile diabetes, which could eventually lead to the disappearance of the disease, are to be discussed at the Sixth International Congress on Juvenile Diabetes which opens at the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya next Monday.

At a press conference here yesterday, Professor Zvi Laron of the Endocrinological Institute at Beilinson Hospital, who is chairman of the congress organizing committee, said

treatments now being tried can temporarily halt the disease.

However, the drugs used are too poisonous for long-term use and the disease continues as soon as they are stopped, he said.

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Increase in NII payments to keep stride with inflation

By ILAN CHAIM
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The token average gross monthly wage for calculating social benefits will be updated to IS 275,796 for October, the National Insurance Institute has announced. Although this is an increase of 29.3 per cent from the September average wage of IS213,265, the devaluation of the shekel and inflation will erode the real value of the increase almost completely by the time October salaries are paid.

Under emergency economic regulations passed six months ago, October is the last month NII can set an average wage to provide near-immediate compensation for erosion

in its social-welfare payments. The emergency regulations expire at the end of the month.

The NII has called for permanent legislation under the National Insurance Law to ensure a regular updating of its payments. With this month's increase in the NII average wage (which differs from the average wage determined later by the Central Bureau of Statistics), all NII allotments will be raised by 29.3 per cent. A greater increase is planned for reserve duty payments, which will leap from IS8,753 per day to a maximum of IS27,576 per day.

The following are some examples of the updated allotments (September figures are in brackets):

	IS	IS
old-age pension (individual)	44,128	(34,123)
pensioner couple	66,192	(51,185)
widow with one child	64,813	(50,118)
widow with two children	85,498	(66,113)

(Those in the above categories entitled to supplementary income benefits will receive IS25,000 to IS40,000 more.)

	5,630	(4,680)
single child allotment	12,340	(9,040)
allotment for two children	24,690	(18,060)
allotment for three children	47,840	(34,970)

Beduin children kept home to protest school transfer

By LEA LEVAVI
TEL AVIV. — Almost 2,000 Beduin children from Lagaia and neighbouring settlements in the Negev have been out of school since the school year began in protest against the Education Ministry's decision to send 250 seventh-, eighth- and ninth-graders to the comprehensive school at Tel Sheva.

At a press conference here yesterday, Sheikh Hassan Elsansa said his tribe has its own ways and does not want its children, especially the girls, being educated elsewhere. He went on to express concern that the decision to send the children to school 20 kilometres away is the first step in driving the Beduin off their land.

Asked why kindergarten and elementary school children are being kept out of school when the matter concerns only the junior-high grades, he said younger ones will have no way of getting to school if their older brothers, who normally

take them to school and back, are sent to study elsewhere.

"And besides," he said "nobody pays much attention to us with almost 2,000 children out of school; if there were only 250, who would care?"

He complained that neither Education Minister Yitzhak Navon nor Ministry Director-general Eliezer Shmueli have found time to meet with the Beduin on the matter.

Asked for his reaction, Amram Melitz, director of the region in the Education Ministry, said that sending the Lagaia children to Tel Sheva is to afford them higher standards and to enable more of them to complete high school.

Melitz dismissed as groundless Beduin fears that there are plans to drive them out of Lagaia. He noted that Navon has pledged to expedite the building of a new elementary school in the village to replace the shacks where classes are now held.



Armoured Corps recruits are sworn in at a ceremony at Masada this week upon the conclusion of their basic training. (IDF)

Unemployment up in development towns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

There were 6,634 persons unemployed for six or more days during August in the country's 29 development towns, the State Employment Service reported yesterday. The figure for July was 5,926.

The number of job seekers applying to labour exchanges in these towns also increased in August, and climbed to 13,915 from July's 13,547.

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Salvador foes agree to peace talks

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters). — El Salvador's U.S.-backed government and its left-wing foes have agreed on a dialogue for peace but their efforts face threats both from the extreme right and the hard-line left.

The agreement to continue talking was announced at the end of an unprecedented meeting on Monday in the northern town of La Palma between a government team headed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and four leaders of the left-wing guerrilla movement fighting the army.

"Both the government and the guerrillas showed remarkable flexibility in La Palma," said a European diplomat. "Whether they can carry this through remains to be seen."

The communique issued at the end of the meeting contained language that would have been unthinkable under the governments preced-

ing the Duarte administration. A proposed mixed commission, it said, would study ways of "humanizing the armed conflict."

This appeared to be an implicit admission that the government has been guilty of human-rights abuses as part of its war against the rebels, a suggestion firmly rejected by previous administrations.

"This was positive... a first step," said Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). "There is optimism, there is optimism, there is optimism," said guerrilla commander Gerardo Cienfuegos.

Less than 48 hours before the La Palma conference, El Salvador's most prominent death squad — the Secret anti-Communist Army (ESA) — threatened to kill Duarte.

More muted criticism came from

El Diario De Hoy, a newspaper which often reflects the views of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) of Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Critics of Duarte have often charged that he lacked the will or ability to translate words into deeds, citing his failure to curb the right and the military when he was head of a military-dominated government junta in 1980.

But government officials pointed to a little-noticed event which coincided with the La Palma meeting to back up their contention that the president was serious in his promise to curb human-rights violations.

While the delegations in La Palma discussed a working paper presented by Duarte which pledged to observe conventions on human rights, prison authorities in the capital quietly released 10 trade union leaders who had been jailed since 1980.



Salvadorian rebel leaders on Monday wave to the press at the end of their meeting with President Jose Napoleon Duarte in La Palma. Left to right: Facundo Guardado, Fernan Cienfuegos, Guillermo Ungo, President of the Revolutionary Front — the political arm of the guerrilla movement, Ruben Zamora and Lucio Rivera. (UPI telephoto)

Turks launch new assault on Kurdish rebels

ANKARA (Reuters). — Turkish armed forces have launched a new offensive against Kurdish guerrillas in the east of the country as a senior official yesterday put the number of soldiers killed in the last two months at 18, including two officers.

The semi-official Anatolian news agency announced the offensive, codenamed "Sun," but did not say whether it was connected with plans to cooperate with Iraq in the hunt for the guerrillas.

Operations in the area began after guerrillas staged night-time raids on

gendarmerie stations in two towns on August 15, killing two gendarmes and soldiers.

Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu yesterday briefed President Kenan Evren on plans to work with Iraq against Kurdish guerrillas, the state radio said.

This appeared to confirm reports that a message from Evren to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, which Halefoglu delivered in Baghdad on Sunday, was a request for cooperation on action against Iraq-based

Turkish rebel Kurds.

Turkish news reports suggest that Turkey wants permission to cross the border either in a lone operation or as part of a joint action with the Iraqi army to close in on the guerrillas from two sides. Such permission was given in May last year and in 1978.

The Kurdistan Workers Party in Turkey has been blamed for the killing of 15 Turkish troops in the eastern part of the country in the last two months, and is believed to be using the bases of the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq.

Nobel Laureate Tutu: 'We will win'

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — Bishop Desmond Tutu, South Africa's leading black churchman who was awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize yesterday, is one of the most outspoken opponents of the country's government and its apartheid policies.

Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has always said he is confident that blacks will eventually have equal rights in South Africa.

"I have no doubt that we will be free. I may not be around to see it, nor will it come easily, but it is inevitable, it will come," Tutu, who turned 53 last Sunday, told Reuters in a 1983 interview.

Although he opposes violence, his abhorrence of force is tempered by an understanding of those black countrymen who say they have exhausted all other methods of ex-

pressing opposition to the white-minority government.

When the latent anger present in South Africa's black townships exploded in riots in 1984 in which more than 80 died, the Anglican bishop gave his explanation of the unrest to Reuters.

The underlying resentment that's built up over 40 years is what has been causing people to react in the way that they are reacting. It takes very little to light the powder keg. The fuse is very short," he said.

The unrest forced Tutu to carry out one of his saddest tasks — delivering orations at the funerals of those who had died violently.

Tutu warned that bloodshed is inevitable if South Africa's whites, particularly the ruling Dutch-descended Afrikaners, do not yield to black aspirations.

He said without any compunction, "he said."

His fearlessness in attacking apartheid has made him one of the government's main foes. Foreign diplomats in Oslo, where the Nobel Prize is awarded, said that a decision to make Tutu this year's laureate would deal a blow to the Pretoria government.

Since his appointment in 1978 as Sacc secretary-general thrust him into the limelight, Tutu has lived under constant threat of imprisonment or banishment, a uniquely South African punishment in which a person is effectively silenced.

The government has frequently refused him a passport to prevent him from travelling abroad, but without giving a reason. He once joked that the reason was that "they love me too much to let me out of their sight."

Portuguese hero on terror charge

LISBON (Reuters). — Portuguese authorities have formally charged revolutionary hero Lt.-Col. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and 78 others with belonging to or organizing a terrorist organization, judicial sources said.

The formal charge came Monday night after four months of preventive detention for Saraiva and about 50 others suspected of belonging to the left-wing guerrilla organization FP-25.

Other remaining charges involve

Portuguese television said the charges against Saraiva, a leading figure in the 1974 Portuguese revolution, were of "founding, promoting and leading a terrorist organization."

FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25), named after the date of the revolution, has claimed responsibility for several killings, bombings and bank robberies in the past four years.

Sterling hits record low

LONDON (Reuters). — Sterling plunged to an all-time low against the super strong dollar yesterday as worries about falling oil prices and industrial strife in Britain brought it under heavy pressure on foreign exchanges.

After being pushed down in New York and the Far East overnight, the pound opened in London at a new low of \$1.1977 before recovering 1/2 of a cent.

NUMERI. — Sudanese President Ja'afar Numeiri underwent surgery in Cairo yesterday to remove a painful protrusion bone in his foot and was in excellent condition and scheduled to be released today.

BANGLADESH. — Bangladesh newspapers resumed publication yesterday following a one-day strike by journalists and other newspaper employees protesting government restrictions on reporting opposition rallies.

TALKS. — Chad's warring factions will hold preparatory talks aimed at ending their 20-year civil war next Saturday in Brazzaville, Congo's Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba said yesterday. His announcement gave no details of who would attend or who would chair the meeting.

CYANIDE. — Brown University students have, in Providence, Rhode Island decided in a referendum that their infirmity should stock cyanide capsules for use in the event of a nuclear war, but the referendum is not binding on the administration, which said it had no intention of stocking the pills.

Kohl, hosting Ceausescu, calls for U.S.-Soviet talks

BONN (Reuters). — Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a broad appeal yesterday for East-West dialogue, cooperation and peace, and urged Moscow to resume talks with the U.S. on limiting nuclear weapons.

Kohl issued the call at a lunch for Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in the second day of Ceausescu's visit to Bonn. But his remarks were clearly aimed at a wider audience.

While underlining the importance of dialogue between the lesser powers of the Nato and Warsaw Pact alliances, Kohl said this could not

substitute for talks between the superpowers.

Ceausescu is the first Warsaw Pact leader to visit Bonn since West Germany approved deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles last December and Moscow subsequently broke off arms-control talks with Washington.

The East German and Bulgarian leaders cancelled planned visits last month, apparently as part of Soviet campaign to penalize Bonn for going ahead with the deployments.

Meanwhile, East German leader Erich Honecker arrived in Finland yesterday for a four-day state visit.

More Soviet combat troops reported now in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI (AP). — A "considerable number" of Soviet troops arrived in early October in Afghanistan to help the Soviet-controlled west Asian nation seal its border with Pakistan, a western diplomat said yesterday.

The arrival of the additional contingents brought the number of Soviet troops now stationed in Afghanistan to 140,000, said the diplomat quoting diplomatic sources in Kabul, Afghanistan's capital.

Another western diplomat earlier quoted "unconfirmed reports from many sources" as reporting that up to 70,000 Soviet troops have entered Afghanistan recently to help seal the country's border with Pakistan.

Both reports could not be verified independently. Earlier western estimates put the number of Soviet troops present in Afghanistan at 105,000.

The diplomat, who requested anonymity under press briefing rules, said "a considerable number" of Soviet troops were flown directly from the Soviet Union to Kandahar and Paktia Provinces.

The move apparently was aimed at cutting off the supplies of weapons and other material to Afghanistan's Moslem insurgents, who allegedly obtain such supplies from neighboring Pakistan for their battle with the government.

Morocco claims 176 rebels killed

RABAT (Reuters). — Moroccan forces claimed to have killed 176 Polisario guerrillas in fighting in the southeast of the country last Saturday, according to the official Moroccan news agency MAP yesterday.

The report said the guerrillas killed 37 Moroccans in hand-to-hand fighting in a dawn attack on defence lines near Zag, a stronghold just north of the disputed Western Sahara region.

Several rebels were taken prisoner, including a captain who revealed, under interrogation, that the attack had been prepared and launched from Algerian territory, where the guerrillas were assembled and trained, the agency revealed. Algeria backs the Polisario, which is fighting to end Moroccan rule in Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

Tribal separatists kill three in India

NEW DELHI (AP). — Three people were killed and 12 others injured as authorities deployed massive security forces throughout remote northeastern Tripura state yesterday to deter further violence in a state wide general strike called by tribal insurgents, United News of India reported.

The news agency said guerrilla fighters of the tribal National Volunteer, a separatist group, ambushed three trucks on an interstate high-

way, spraying gunfire which killed one child and critically injured eight people.

The insurgents gunned down two people and wounded four others in two separate attacks on Sunday night in western and northern Tripura, UNI reported.

The group, which conducts hit-and-run guerrilla attacks to fight for independence of Tripura from India, called a 24-hour strike to protest the 1949 merger of the state with India.

Sports

Perkis's great win

Jerusalem Post Sports Staff
Israel's Shahar Perkis, unseeded, achieved a remarkable victory yesterday in the first round of the \$88,500 Cologne Cup Grand Prix tournament, when he crushed seeded Polish ace Wojtek Fibak 6-2, 6-1. Fibak is about 20 places above Perkis in the ATP world singles rankings.

Omissions

Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Avigdor Mosecowitz and Shmuel Zysman are surprise omissions from the 17-strong national basketball squad selected by the new coach, Zvi Shert, for next year's European Championships in Cologne. The squad begins training at the end of this month.
The players selected by Shert are Ben-Zion, Janchow, Zlotnik, Aroel, Daniel, Silver, Lassoff, Willis, Elmadad, Yelam, Ben, Shalev, Shale, Jazza, Ofir, Miller and Yankov.

Doron drives on

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter
HAIFA. — Unseeded Sagit Doron yesterday continued to steal the limelight at the Israel Tennis Association \$10,000 Gali women's tournament here, becoming the only home player to reach the singles quarter-finals, with a handsome 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 second-round victory over her much more fancied Federation Cup team-mate Rakefet Binyamini. Local champion Orly Bialostocki, also unseeded, was edged out 7-6 (8-6), 6-7 (5-7), 6-3 by Sweden's No.3 seed Elisabeth Ekblom in a real-cliff-hanger.

Doron and Binyamini, both now doing their army service, battled it out for nearly three hours at Haifa's Tennis Centre courts. Doron, who more than Israel's other leading women players favour the serve-and-volley style, overcame her opponent by making better use of the windy conditions which prevailed in yesterday's autumnal weather.

After four seeds had succumbed on the opening day of the 12-round meet, the results show all won their second-round matches. In addition to Ekblom, they are West German Gabriela Diaz (No.2) and Cornelia Luchner (No.5) and Holland's Marian Van Der Torre (No.7).

The singles quarter-finals are being played off today at 2 p.m. Tomorrow will be a rest day and the tournament resumes on Friday and ends Saturday.

SPORTOTO

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter
A lucky punter from Ashdod last week scooped the Sportoto football pool to collect a cool IS41m. For marking correctly all 13 results. Sportoto announced a minimum IS40m. pay-out for those getting all correct lines of 13 results after this week's games and a minimum total of IS80m. in prize money.

Match	Line	Parimutuel
Beersheva v Yotva	1	1
Lod v Mac FT	1	232
Shimonon v Hahneh	1	1
Mac TA v Hahne	1	1
Mac Hahne v Hahne TA	1	122
Be'er TA v Hahne J'm	2	32
Elor Sava v Hahne J'm	2	2
Hahne FT v Jotva	1	12
Hahne v Be'er Yotva	1	1
Hahne J'm v Hahne	1	1
Hahne v K. Shimonon	1	1
Hahne Be'er v Hahne	X	X
Hahne R. Gm v R. Hahne	1	1

Elitzur's shock win

TEL AVIV. — Elitzur Kiryat Ono, promoted only this season to the Second Division, achieved a major shock victory in Monday night's second round State Cup games, when they put out National League team Gali Elyon 97-94.

The upstarts were led by their new signing, Michael Feldman, who came here with the American All-Stars in the summer. He collected 36 points and grabbed 13 rebounds. Veteran Haim Keren added 21 points for Elitzur, scoring several times in critical junctures.

All the other National League teams advanced at the expense of their lower league opponents, although Maccabi Ramat Gan were given a hard fight by Maccabi Haifa, only winning 82-80.

The Israel Guide to Non-Profit and Volunteer Social Services

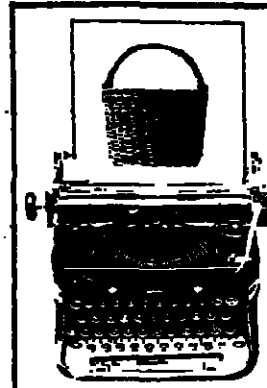
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GIVING WISELY

Context

The Post's David Rudge describes Ata's current financial predicament



HANGING BY A THREAD

THE FATE OF the Ata textile concern and with it the jobs of up to 3,000 workers once again hangs by a thread, less than 12 months after the implementation of a so-called "recovery plan."

With debts of over \$20m. and no working capital, the one-time pearl of Israel's textile industry, appears to be in a worse plight than it was last October, when the Ata crisis made the headlines and remained news for seven weeks until a rescue formula was eventually hammered out between the government and the firm's main shareholders, the Eisenberg enterprises.

Now Eisenberg has made it clear that it wants to wash its hands of Ata and has put the firm, with its retail affiliate, Teta, up for sale at an asking price of just one shekel. The purchaser would, however, have to take over Ata's debts.

In spite of the company's financial problems, it seems that at least four concerns, two in Israel and two abroad, have been sufficiently tempted by the offer to make tentative inquiries.

Nevertheless, not even the greatest optimists believe that a solution on these lines can be achieved within days or even weeks. In the meantime, Ata has only enough cotton stocks to keep its weaving plants in production until just after the Succot holiday. After that, unless further funds are made available by either the Eisenberg group or the government, the machines will be switched off one by one and the factories will slowly grind to a halt.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Eisenberg wants to sell Ata was made at a Tel Aviv press conference earlier this month by Ata chairman Asher Levy, who declared that the owners are not prepared to invest a cent more in the troubled textile firm.

The news came as a shock to employees and prompted Pinchas Groob, chairman of the works committee for Ata's main plants at Kiryat Ata and Kerdani, to comment that even a condemned man is told his date of execution.

The firm's employees had been informed of the dire financial situation only three weeks earlier, having previously been assured by Levy and Ata's former managing director, Johnnie Carmi, that the recovery plan was going ahead as planned.

Rumors of economic difficulties were waived aside by Levy, who told the employees that everything was "okay." He assured them that the Eisenberg group would invest more money in the firm "in the next few months" to complete the recovery programme and strengthen Ata's financial base.

A week later he called the works committee delegates to another meeting and informed them that Ata was in the grip of another crisis and that the board of directors wanted to shut down more than half the plants, including yarn production and weaving operations, leaving only the sewing workshops and retail stores. The employees refused to countenance such measures.

The full extent of Ata's plight became known later, when Levy announced at the Tel Aviv press conference that the firm had run up debts totalling nearly \$24m. and was losing money at the rate of \$1m. a month. The *Jerusalem Post* has been reliably informed that the firm is having to pay \$300,000 a month interest to Bank Leumi alone on its debt charges.

The workers, who had already fought one battle a year earlier to save their firm, once again found themselves travelling the long road to Tel Aviv and Jerusalem to govern-

ment and Histadrut offices, to try to win support for their renewed fight.

One works committee member, a veteran Ata employee, commented: "We have been on this road before and we know what we have to do. We just didn't think we would find ourselves having to do it again, and so soon."

MEANWHILE the Eisenberg group made a direct appeal to the government for massive cash aid to bail Ata out of its financial plight. The request was rejected out of hand by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon. Sharon reiterated a statement made by his predecessor, Gideon Patt, who held the portfolio at the time of the first Ata crisis, to the effect that although the government wanted to help secure the jobs of Ata's employees, it was the owners' responsibility to get the firm out of the economic quagmire.

He did, however, set up a team, as Patt did 12 months earlier, to investigate Ata's plight and report back with a long-term recovery plan.

The pattern of events so closely followed that of the first Ata crisis that some cynics quickly termed the latest episode "The Ata Crisis - Part Two."

But then Eisenberg announced that it no longer wanted anything to do with the textile concern. The dramatic statement, no doubt prompted by the government's refusal to give any sort of financial commitment, sounded like a death knell to the employees.

With cotton stocks down to the last few grams and the company's declaration that it was not prepared to pay for any more, employees were confronted with the imminent closure of the company which for many had been their source of livelihood for decades.

The mood among the workers at the Kiryat Ata plant was a mixture of despair, bitterness and anger.

Gershon Peled, who has been with Ata for 25 years, said his award for long service was to watch the disintegration of Ata. "We all feel there is no hope. The firm is ready to close and there is nothing we can do," he said. He stressed that the works committee had accepted the dismissal of 400 workers from the Kiryat

Ata and Kerdani plants as part of the recovery programme.

"If Ata closes, more than 2,000 workers will be thrown onto the scrap-heap. Many of them are too old to have the remotest chance of getting another job. Apart from them, there are another 1,000 workers including those in the Ata shops, who are dependent upon the firm. What would happen to them?" he asked.

Peled warned that the employees' nerves had reached breaking point and that they would go over the edge if the factory closed. "If the worst happens there will be a war here," he said.

In the event, the threatened war was staved off. The workers won a temporary reprieve after wringing an assurance out of Ata's board of directors last week that the firm would pay for one more delivery of cotton - enough to last until after Succot.

Now the firm is in limbo until the investigatory team completes its task or another solution, in the shape of a buyer or government intervention, is found.

ENERGY MINISTER Moshe Shabai, who as a resident of Haifa has taken a personal interest in the Ata crisis, hopes the team will solve the riddle of what caused the collapse of the recovery plan and what happened to the \$10m. loan that the company received to bail it out of its financial difficulties a year ago.

"When the workers tell me that no money has been spent on new machinery in the last 20 years, I ask myself what has been going on," he says.

"We are talking here, not just about a factory, but about the fate of some 3,000 people who depend for their livelihoods on the firm, either directly or indirectly. If, God forbid, the factory closes, it would double the number of people out of work in the Haifa area, which already has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country."

"Even more than that, Ata is a symbol. It is one of the oldest textile concerns in Israel. Its closure, apart from paralysing towns like Kiryat Ata and even Haifa itself, would deal a severe blow to the morale of the country's industry."

IN VIEW OF the dire consequences, says Shabai, Ata's closure is "unthinkable." If necessary, he says, he is prepared to press the government to channel unemployment benefits into the factory to keep it going until a buyer can be found. But first, the question of what went wrong with the recovery plan must be answered.

According to Asher Levy, the reasons for Ata's degeneration are almost entirely financial. He points out that the recovery plan was based on an annual inflation rate of 200 per cent, not 400 per cent. This, coupled with the devaluation of the shekel, caused the cost of financing to rise considerably.

The dollar linkage, Levy adds, also affected Ata's export sales, which were mainly to European countries whose currencies were falling steadily against the U.S. dollar.

Levy stresses that the financial situation was so serious that Ata wanted to cancel export orders worth between \$2 and \$3m. because it would lose money. These include exports intended for one of Ata's biggest foreign clients, the British Marks and Spencer chain.

Contrary to reports, he says, \$15m. has been ploughed into Ata since Eisenberg took over the concern in 1978. For the previous four years it had been in the hands of a receiver after Ata's former owner, Swiss businessman Tibor Rosenbaum, went bankrupt.

Levy emphasizes that when the financial crisis overtook the company at the end of 1983, it was the Eisenberg group that came to the rescue again. It raised \$6m. of the \$10m. loan by the issue of share rights on the stock market. Since Eisenberg was the underwriter for this issue, its companies had to pick up nearly all the stocks.

The remainder of the loan was made up of \$1.5m. given by the government in the form of a guaranteed loan with a further \$500,000 from the Defence Ministry as an advanced payment for orders. Loans of \$1.5m. from Bank Leumi, which at that time held a sizeable number of Ata's shares, and \$500,000 from Bank Discount made up the total.

In fairness, the final figure was considerably less than the company had wanted. It originally requested \$10m. from the government, while Eisenberg promised a further \$4m. towards paying off Ata's debts, which even then amounted to nearly \$20m.

But the \$10m. loan proved at best to be only a stop-gap measure. Most of the money, instead of being used to build up the firm's working capital, went to pay off crippling debts and to cover ongoing losses.

Without the resources to tide it over from the purchase of raw materials to the moment of payment for finished products, Ata's debts continued to mount.

The firm's cash-flow problems were undoubtedly exacerbated by the unprecedented upsurge in the rate of inflation, the devaluation of the shekel and, to a lesser extent, the drop in European exchange rates.

These difficulties alone would probably have been enough to invalidate the recovery plan - even if it had been fully and wisely implemented. Management's failure in this respect made doubly sure that the rescue attempt was doomed.

THE FIRST STAGE of the plan called for the dismissal of 550 employees from Ata's plants in Haifa and the north, the closure of several non-profitable production lines including towels and diapers, and the introduction of a five-day working week.

Weaving operations were to have been centralized at the two main factories in Kiryat Ata and Kerdani, and the number of shifts in this section cut from three to two.

Cuts, albeit on a lesser scale, were also proposed for Ata's plants and sewing workshops in Carmiel, Nazareth, Tiberias and Yirka.

The successful completion of these streamlining measures should have been followed by stage two - investment in new machinery and marketing to boost exports.

Management, however, failed conspicuously to achieve even part of its initial goals and the second phase of the flawed recovery programme never got off the drawing board.

The workers themselves put the blame for the breakdown squarely on the shoulders of the management, although they denied a statement made by Levy that only 200 employees were dismissed.

They charge that changes in management personnel, at a time when consistency was essential to see the rescue plan through to fruition, made it impossible to implement a comprehensive programme.

The employees point to the fact that Levy himself only became chairman of Ata at the end of August and knew less about the firm's activities than they did themselves.

Levy was appointed by the Eisenberg group as acting chairman of the board of directors ostensibly to find a way of saving the ailing company.

Yet Levy himself has stated that there is little or no hope of rescuing the company. He told the press conference in Tel Aviv that even if somebody is found to pump \$20m. to \$25m. into the company over the next two years, "We are not sure that the rehabilitation process will succeed."

On the basis of his own words, Levy, far from being Ata's saviour, appears to be presiding over its downfall.

According to information gathered by *Jerusalem Post* finance reporter Pinhas Landau, Levy's previous experience in the textile trade is nil - unless his period of managing Nazareth Carpets (owned by Agudat Yisrael MK Avraham Shapira) counts.

His sudden appointment as chairman of one of the hottest industrial potatoes in the country was therefore something of a surprise and received with more than a modicum of suspicion by the Ata workers.

NOT ONLY WAS Levy acting chairman of the board of directors, he also took over the running (latterly, the non-running) of Ata's daily affairs. For shortly after Levy's appointment, the company's then managing director, Johnnie Carmi, resigned - reportedly because he did not like somebody being brought in over his head.

Carmi himself was appointed only in January this year and was charged with the task of implementing the recovery programme. He replaced former managing director David Arbel who resigned for "personal reasons" shortly after the \$10m. loan was secured.

Carmi certainly had his hands full, and not just with Ata's financial problems. Even before the first crisis broke, Marks and Spencer announced that it would not place any more orders unless Ata improved the quality of its products.

Ata's reputation had been founded on quality and the statement by the English firm was an indication of how low the company has fallen.

Marks and Spencer relented, however, and a new contract was signed - but only after the intervention of Labour party leader Shimon Peres through his personal contacts with the British concern.

DESPITE THESE problems, Carmi was sufficiently confident of the ultimate success of the recovery plan to predict on January 30 that total sales for 1984 would reach between \$30m. and \$60m., of which exports would make up \$8m. to \$10m. In fact export sales for January-October this year came to only \$5.65m.

There were a number of shake-ups in management personnel during Carmi's short-lived reign, including the dismissal of the firm's finance and export managers. Another of those who left was company secretary Emanuel Solomonov, who had played a key role in steering Ata through the first crisis.

Changes also took place over the same period in the hierarchy of Ata's board of directors and within the

Eisenberg group itself. Notable among those who departed the scene was Eisenberg group chairman Michael Albin.

Some of the \$10m. loan was invested in the company but, instead of being used to replace outdated equipment as the workers wanted, it was spent on giving the firm's stores a facelift. And the emphasis of the recovery programme was placed on strengthening the home market, not on exports as the Ministry of Industry and Trade had demanded.

Teta, the retail affiliate, also bought Alaska Sportlife, a textile firm specializing in young fashion clothes. The reason for taking on another clothing firm when it was obvious that the problems of the parent company, Ata, was far from solved is still not clear.

Presumably, the company decided to buy Alaska as part of its push to capture more of the home market by complementing the Ata range of garments, which cater mainly for the more conservative-minded. More obtuse, however, was the reasoning behind the management's insistence on marketing all Ata's products through Teta shops, while allowing Teta to sell other Israeli and foreign-manufactured items.

Ata employees cited these as examples of the "mismanagement" which they maintain have put the firm in its present predicament. As the works committee chairman Pinchas Groob points out, Teta is an abbreviation for Textil Totzeret Ha'aretz (locally produced textiles), an inappropriate name for a firm that also retails foreign products.

"We accept that the company had financial problems which were made worse by inflation and other economic factors, but that doesn't excuse all the mistakes the management made here at the factory," he said.

"First they closed one production line. Then they reopened it and shut something else. It's been like a madhouse here, with nobody really

knowing what was going to happen from one day to the next.

"The purchase of Alaska, which was also in financial difficulties, seemed foolish to us. According to our information, it's costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay off Alaska's debts.

"If management is doing its job properly, it should be aware of all the factors, including market trends at home and abroad, and plan accordingly.

"The trouble is that Ata's owners are business people, not industrialists, but you can't run a factory like you play the stock market. There's no such thing as a quick profit. You need patience and experience to manage a firm like Ata - and those qualities have been sadly lacking in recent years.

"When we pointed out these mistakes to management we were told that it was not our business. The fact is that Ata is not just our business, it's our lives."

As early as August, the ministry received a report from its investigatory team. Unless a new and far-reaching recovery programme was put into operation immediately, the report stated, Ata's problems would continue to grow and there would be no hope for improvement.

MANY OF ATA'S employees live in Kiryat Ata or nearby towns, including Haifa. But there is also a large number of Druse and Arab workers. If the firm is closed down, the shock waves will be felt in villages throughout the Galilee.

One man who described himself as a "typical" Ata worker said it would be a disaster for everybody if the firm is closed down.

"I am the only breadwinner in the family and I have a wife and four children to support. I'm no longer a young man so if I lose my job here I will be out of work and the government will have to support me."

"If the state can afford to pay unemployment money for the 2,000 people here who would lose their jobs if Ata shuts down, then it can afford to put in some money to keep the factory going," he said.

Kiryat Ata mayor Ya'acov Ben Daniel has had more than his fair share of problems lately trying to keep municipal services running in the face of massive debts. He is keenly aware of the consequences - and not just in terms of lost rates revenue - if Ata closes down.

The effect on the social and economic life of the town would be shattering. Worse still would be the psychological blow of seeing one of the town's oldest firms going under, he said.

Haifa Labour Council official Avraham Hameiri, who is responsible for the textile workers, is optimistic that the worst will not happen. He emphasizes that Ata's products are still in demand, pointing out that the company has a market for its products both at home and abroad.

Unlike many of Ata's employees, Hameiri is wary of apportioning blame for the collapse of the recovery plan while there is still a chance, however remote it may seem at present, that Eisenberg and the government may achieve some sort of deal.

His primary task is not to castigate but to mediate, in the hope that a way can be found to save the firm and secure the livelihood of its employees. The recriminations can wait for later - provided that for Ata there is a later.

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"KOL NIDRE... is a cry of despair, breaking out of the underground, of a persecuted people unsure of its very life, a people which finds itself compelled to permit its sons to undo and nullify an infidelity that had been forced upon it."

Not a bad description of the central prayer of Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish religious year.

The citation, however, is not from a noted Jewish theologian or rabbi, but from Ber Borochov, a leading radical ideological guru of Socialist Zionism, writing in September 1915, a time when left wing Jewish radicalism was strongly agnostic and even atheistic.

Seemingly even more paradoxical is the fact that the long forgotten quote is brought in a little booklet which is an exhaustive study of the Kol Nidre prayer written by Zecharya Goren, a member of a Hasidic Hatzair kibbutz, Haogen, and a teacher of Jewish tradition at the inter-kibbutz teachers' seminar, Oranin, which is affiliated with Haifa University.

I came across Zecharya Goren (a typically Israeli Jewish name, but this Zecharya is Hungarian in origin) at Kibbutz Hatzor a month ago during a Shabbat study day organized by the newly established Society for Humanistic Secular Judaism.

At that study day, Goren delivered a breathtakingly masterful lecture on the importance of holidays and of ritual, especially for self-conscious Jews who are not religious and who reject the constraints of rabbinical Halacha.

A true *tsalmid hacham*, Goren delved into archeology, social anthropology, studies of ancient Near Eastern civilizations, the Mishna and Talmud, arcane sources like Avot D'Rabbi Nathan, Maimonides, Rashi and later Jewish rabbinic, hasidic and historical sources to demolish the myth of Kol Nidre's association with the tragedy of the Jews under the Spanish Inquisition 500 years ago.

Goren alluded to sources on the idea that a day of atonement, including the ritual of placing a people's sins on a scapegoat, was found among the ancient Babylonians, and cited studies showing that Kol Nidre was first formulated in the fifth century C.E., when the Persian king Fozravi sought to force the Jews to convert to Zoroastrianism.

He then went on to remark on the glaring discrepancy between the somewhat businesslike renunciation of vows and promises which constitutes the text of Kol Nidre and its heart-rending musical rendition. Musicologists have traced the most known lyrical version among Ashkenazi communities to the 16th century. Sephardi Jews use different melodies, and the Yemenites, none.

YOSEF GOELL continues his research on secular Israelis who seek Jewish tradition in their lives.

Like-minded souls

Goren also noted that many of the early Geonim (in the second half of the first millennium) opposed the Kol Nidre prayer, as did Rabbi Shimon Raphael Hirsch, the rabbi of Frankfurt and the leader of German Jewish Orthodoxy in the 19th Century. He adds, however, that the tradition of Kol Nidre was so strongly established that congregants took to saying the prayer in a whisper in the lobby of the synagogue to get around Hirsch's ban, a practice which lent credence to the myth of its being a prayer of the underground Marranos in post-Inquisition Spain.

SO WHAT, one may ask, does all of this have to do with a "humanistic, secular" approach to Judaism, which sees itself as an antithesis to rabbinic Judaism?

The answer is that Goren is trying to win souls, primarily in the virulently secular kibbutzim for the thesis propounded by one of the founders of the Kibbutz Hameuhad, the late Yitzhak Tabenkin, that "we are not beginning from scratch; we are not simply creating something new from nothing; we are continuing (as opposed to preserving) the tradition, always with an affinity with earlier generations, and an affinity with tradition, but a dialectical affinity."

To discuss the practical impact of Goren's studies into Jewish holidays and ritual, we met again at kibbutz Beit Hashita in eastern Jezreel Valley, where he was also to meet with two other kibbutz educators at the Inter-Kibbutz Centre for the Study of Jewish Holidays.

He, Arye Ben-Gurion, the director of the centre, and Zvi Shua of kibbutz Ga'ash were getting together to begin work on preparing a series of guide books and training manuals on the holidays for kibbutz teachers. (Ben-Gurion - no relation - has already prepared a series of holiday manuals in English in luxurious colours, in collaboration with Everyman's University (*Hanuniversita Ha'amami*)).

They explained that the new series of manuals was intended for teachers, "uneducated" in Jewish tradition. Besides the holidays proper, the series will include treatment of such clearly religious symbols as Kol Nidre, the shofar and *bi'ur*

hametz, cleansing the home of *hametz*.

Goren added that there was a great demand for such basic knowledge among three groups of kibbutz members: older members, those coming back from their army service "all confused as to their identity" and parents of younger children.

IT WAS young parents especially, he said, who complained to their Founding Father elders that "when you throw away religion and tradition, you at least had something to throw away; we who have been brought up without it weren't even given that choice, because we were given nothing to throw away or to keep."

In actual fact, kibbutzim have done rather well with most of the holidays. All kibbutzim have made big productions of the Pessah seder which lends itself easily to the agricultural and national themes of the festival of Spring and the Exodus from Egypt. Shavuot is celebrated with the ancient ceremony of the bringing of the first harvest, and Hanukkah and Purim are ever-popular children's holidays.

Which is why Goren has been devoting so much time to propagating the idea of celebrating some of the more "ideologically difficult" holidays like Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur in kibbutz settings.

"This Yom Kippur," he said "at my kibbutz, Haogen, we organized a day-long study session at which we discussed various aspects of Jewish tradition, the purity of arms in war situations, the dangers and the causes of racism, and psychological implications of the holidays. Over one-third of the members participated."

He recalls that the late poet Abraham Shlonsky had once proposed that Yom Kippur be marked in secular settings as a day devoted to confessional lyric poetry.

"What is clear," Goren said, "is that the vast majority of the public, including those who do go to synagogue, do not view the Kol Nidre prayer as a ritualistic nullification of vows, but as an expression of deep-felt solidarity with the Jewish people. And if we're dealing with an expression of national solidarity, we have as much right to take part, and in our own way, as do the religious."

In kibbutzim the solution to this problem may prove to be relatively simple. For kibbutzim are Jewish communities par excellence, perhaps more so than any community of Jews in the past. Kibbutz members, by and large, are also the sort of people who need a system of belief and ritual to identify with.

THE PROBLEM is much more difficult for non-religious city dwellers. This is the public the Society for Humanistic Judaism is aiming at. Most of the activities of its embryonic chapters so far involve talking about what form these activities should take. But in Haifa there has been a living example of such activities for the past ten years in the form of the Zionist Kehilla.

I met several leading members of the First Zionist Kehilla of Haifa, the present secretary, Yitzhak Reibman and his wife, Dr. Yehuda Epstein, a retired 84-year-old psychologist, and Dr. Avraham Wolfenson of Haifa University and the Technion.

Their city-wide kehilla, they explained, had grown out of small *hugim* (circles) of not more than 15

families - the limit that can be accommodated in a private home - which met once a month or sometimes more frequently for lectures on general subjects and Jewish tradition. These circles were welded together 10 years ago in a kehilla by Technion Prof. Zvi Getzler, who sought activities to counter the national depression that developed after the Yom Kippur war.

Today 15 such circles constitute a kehilla, which is the framework for celebrating holidays and for community-wide lecture and activity groups. Pessah is often celebrated by such larger groups in the Carmel Park woods.

THE MOST popular activity in the kehilla has been the get-together every third Shabbat afternoon for studying the biblical portion of the week, *parashat hashavua*.

"No one misses these lectures. We have straightforward study of the text and have also had a Technion ecologist lecture on the "miracles" recorded in the Bible, a psychologist analyse the personalities in the Bible, and a political scientist speak on their political behaviour. We've gone through the Five Books of Moses once and are now on the second time around."

The fly in the ointment is that this First Kehilla is made up largely of retired pensioners. "They have the time to devote to it, the energy to organize it and the need. The Second and Third Kehillat, organized for people in their 50s and 40s, are relatively inoperative as kehillot although their members religiously attend the smaller, more intimate circles."

"I guess the explanation is that these younger people are involved head over heels in the current Israeli concept of "making it." They're too busy for the larger kehilla; but the *hugim* apparently fulfill an important need, no matter how busy these people may be."

Another admitted failure has been the inability to attract members of non-Ashkenazi background. "We've tried but didn't succeed."

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the *hugim* and the kehilla is that all the lectures are given on a voluntary basis by academics, professionals and lay members who devote time to preparing one lecture or so a year each.

HAIFA IS lucky to have a large reservoir of such people, who also seem to be the type to be attracted to such social and cultural activity. Similar reservoirs certainly exist in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Beersheva and Rehovot.

As at Hatzor a month ago, members of the Haifa kehilla are divided among themselves about the use of the appellation "secular" as an addition to the title of Humanistic Judaism.

What is agreed, however, is the point made by Zecharya Goren in his study of the debate between Beit Hillel and Beit Shammai on the manner of lighting the Hanukkah candles.

Quoting the late president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Louis Finkelstein, in his article "Judaism as a System of Symbols," he notes that whereas both ancient seminaries ought to raise the moral level of man, the approach of Beit Shammai was theocratic and its point of departure was the fear of the Lord, while Hillel's approach was anthropocentric and his point of departure was the love of man.

If I've already mentioned Hillel, I must apologize for attributing in an earlier piece the saying "Love thy fellow man as thyself" to Hillel rather than to Rabbi Akiba. An editor mistakenly added the title "Rabbi" to Hillel the Elder.

Additional information on the society can be obtained at the following addresses: Jerusalem: 4 Shmuel Hanagid, tel. 02-248897; Tel Aviv: 2 Rav Ashi, tel. 03-414381; and Haifa: 17 Sderot Hanatziv, tel. 04-245159.

'Oldest rebel'

By HYAM CORNEY
London

ONE OF THE TWO British television programmes this week devoted to Lord Shinwell is sub-titled "The Oldest Rebel." And in view of the fact that Lord Shinwell will be 100 years old tomorrow, he is just about the oldest anything in the country.

I am pleased to report that he is in reasonable health and in excellent mental shape. When I interviewed him 10 years ago on his 90th birthday, I was amazed at his ability to remember events that took place 70 or 80 years previously. Seeing him again last week and talking to him after a preview of Channel Four's "The Oldest Rebel," I detected no diminution in his mental powers.

"Scargill is nothing more than a nuisance," he told one journalist who asked the former minister of fuel and energy who nationalized the mines what he thought of the current president of the National Union of Mineworkers who was leading the current miners' strike.

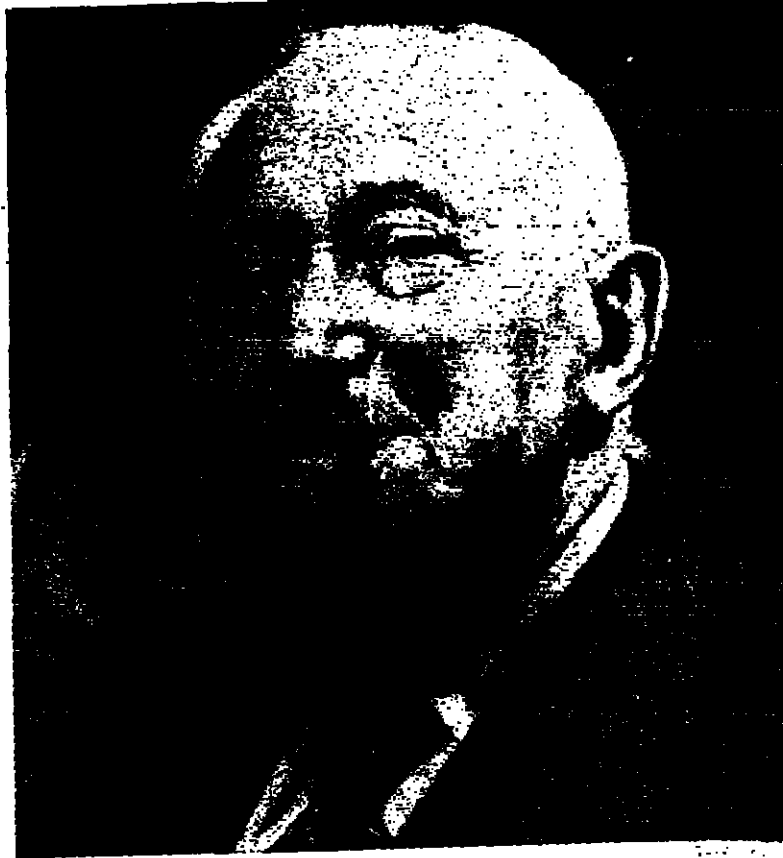
With a glass of whiskey in one hand and a walking stick in the other (he leans on it only slightly when he walks nowadays), Shinwell was in his element as, surrounded by journalists, he joked and reminisced about events which took place long before most of his questioners were even born.

Asked how he was feeling on the eve of his century, he replied: "At my age, you can't feel very well. I've arthritis, gout, rheumatism - and my eyes water. But I can still read and think."

EMANUEL SHINWELL, widely known as "Manny," was born in the East End of London. His father, Samuel Shinwell (the middle 'e' got lost somehow), was a tailor, but was often out of work and the family was comparatively poor. In fact, they had to live for a time with Manny's maternal grandparents, who were immigrants from Holland (his paternal grandparents were of Polish origin).

His mother sent him to *heder* but, as he recalls in his autobiography, *Lead With the Left*, written when he was a mere 96: "Regrettably, what I learned does not, in the light of later events, seem to have been of much value."

Those "later events" led him, through trade union activity in Glas-



Lord Shinwell...looking forward to 'going back to work'. (Camera Press)

gow, where the Shinwell family later moved, to cabinet office under Ramsay MacDonald and, after the war, under Clement Attlee.

His humble origins and tough childhood stood him in good stead. He abhorred injustice and when he came across it he often became violent. Indeed, he spent five months in jail for his part in inciting riots in Glasgow in 1919. One of the most famous incidents in Manny's colourful life came when a Conservative MP shouted at him in the House of Commons to "go back to Poland." Manny simply went across and punched him in the nose.

THE FIRST ELECTION campaign he fought was in 1918. He lost but was successful four years later and became the first Jewish Labour member of parliament. In addition to the portfolio of the minister of fuel, he was also minister of defence (when Field-Marshal Montgomery was chief of staff).

He was a member of the cabinet when Ernest Bevin was foreign secretary during those crucial days when the future of Palestine was frequently discussed. Shinwell is often accused of having done little, if anything, to stand up for his people, but when I challenged him with this last week he replied: "The records speak for themselves. Look how many times I fought against the likes of Mayhew in the House."

There was certainly no love lost between Shinwell and Bevin. As he recalls in the TV programme, when

he needed cabinet support he knew that Bevin would not come to his assistance "because of my attitude on the Middle East." And when someone described Bevin as "his own worst enemy," Manny retorted: "Not while I'm alive, he's not."

AT THE AGE OF 80, then-prime minister Harold Wilson asked Shinwell to take on the chairmanship of the Labour Party in order to "keep a tight rein on rebellious members." He was created a life peer in 1967 and has continued to take an active part in the affairs of the upper chamber, enlivening its debates with his pugnacious style of oratory - always without the aid of any notes.

Even now, he is looking forward to "going back to work" when parliament reassembles shortly. "What else could I do?" he asks. "Sit on my backside in front of the fire? That's not my style."

Shinwell has often spoken in the House of Lords on Israel's side (his critics say that he should have done so more often when he was in a position of power and influence) and has visited the state in later life on a number of occasions.

What of his views today? "I stand fully behind Israel," he told me. "But I wish they would stop quarrelling with each other."

The traditional Jewish wish - *ad mea ve'asra* - is normally not given with any real hope of its accomplishment. In "Manny" Shinwell's case, it might well be achieved.

Amazing surprises

MUSIC/ Benjamin Bar-Am

cluster techniques with slowly emerging melodic lines, building from a mysterious pianissimo, in the lowest register and slowest tempo, to soaring climaxes. Unqualified praise must be heaped on John Aldis for the discovery and the performance.

While Willmann offered single voices blending into the most intriguing sonorities, Schoenberg's three

songs (from *Sechs Stücke*) revealed the amazing virtuosity of the sections in tackling atonality, complex harmony, difficult intervals and dissonance.

Songs of Love and Eternity, composed in 1953 by Dutch composer Rudolf Escher, revealed yet another quality of Aldis and his choir: to express most charmingly the traditionally melodic and lyrical and emotionally extremely mellow music.

Ligeti's immensely demanding *Lux Aeterna*, written for 16 independent voices, glowed mysteriously. It was followed by Britten's more traditional *Hymn to St. Cecilia*, which seemed just the right choice to conclude this truly complex concert, which offered the highest imaginable level of choral culture.

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Bonds and shares turn mixed

Both index-linked bonds and shares turned mixed yesterday, but on the whole bonds continued to rise in real terms, while shares fell slightly in real terms. The shekel was devalued by about 1 per cent during the past 24 hours, and any bond or share which rose by less than 1 per cent actually dropped in value (in dollar terms).

As for bonds, their index rose by 32.2 per cent, twice as fast as the devaluation of the shekel, but the rise was far from evenly distributed. The highest rise, of 6.11 per cent, was of double options, while 80 per cent linked gained 4.63 per cent. Four per cent fully linked lost 0.63 per cent in nominal terms.

The average rise in index-linked bonds - which many sources believed would level off and perhaps even fall since the September cost-of-living index rose by "only" 21.4 per cent (and not by the expected 25 per cent) - is explained by these

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By MACABEE DEAN

same sources as probably due to two main reasons. Firstly, those index-linked bonds which did not rise previously are now catching up; and secondly, even if the September index did not rise as expected, the rise for October is likely to be about 30 per cent.

What is certain is that the government has not come forward with any comprehensive plan to get the economy functioning on a more or less even keel, and the help promised by the American government is only a postponement, not a real solution. Thus, there are indications that the situation may continue to deteriorate.

The index of shares rose by only

0.51 per cent - which means, in dollar terms, that their general price declined. Even those export-oriented factories, those which have been turning in good performances lately, failed to do so yesterday. Nevertheless, those in export chemicals, were in demand.

Fertilizers gained 2.8 per cent. Haifa chemicals rose by 1.5 per cent, but Dead Sea gained only one point - not enough to be measured as a percentage, despite a demand of 198,900 shares (nominal value).

The greatest drop in the arrangement, which lost 2.62 per cent, while the arrangement shares gained only 0.59 per cent.

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices
General Share Index 441.77 +0.51
Non-bank Index 294.11 +0.54
Arrangement shares 544.77 +0.59
Industrial 340.41 +0.08
Bond Index 372.17 +2.20

Turnovers

Shares 15610.9m.
Bonds 151.176.0m.
Totals 151,786.9m.
Advances 235
Declines 121
of which 5% + 60
of which 5% - 33
"Buyers only" 8
"Sellers only" 8

Bond market trends

4% fully-linked: decline from 3% to 6%
3% fully-linked: stable and declines to 3%
80% linked: stable and rises to 3%
90% linked: firm
Double-option: rises and falls by 2% to 3%
Dollar-linked: stable and falls to 2.5%

Most Active Shares

Leumi 7.520 IS108.1m. +120
Hapoelam 11.720 IS58.7m. n.c.
Discount 22.100 IS43.2m. n.c.
Sharpest Moves
Dexter 321 -38 +13.4%
Rogovin 819 +82 +11.1%
Five J 643-72 -10.1%

Announcements:
ATA textiles decided, at a meeting of its board on Monday, to instruct its executive to file an application with the Haifa court at the "earliest possible moment" to come to an arrangement between the company and its creditors.

The actual application will be made on October 21 "in order to give additional time to the public committee to finish its work." Ata yesterday informed the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange has raised the minimum sum for carrying out any transaction (even if the transaction is not carried out as in the case of buyers or sellers only) from IS1,250 to IS1,520.

Ben Yakar Gat reports an adjusted profit of IS60.3m. for the 1983/84 year, compared to an adjusted profit of IS48.2m. for the previous year.

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COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYER'S PRICE	SELLER'S PRICE
October 16, 1984	IS		
U.S. dollar		451.26	542.03
British sterling		143.54	175.37
French franc		46.853	127.36
Dutch guilder		127.36	175.37
Swiss franc		51.227	50.065
Norwegian krone		39.811	69.687
Danish krone		34.048	374.55
Canadian dollar		253.31	253.31
Australian dollar		171.109	204.28
South African rand		204.28	233.16
Belgian franc (10)		181.08	445.39
Austrian schilling (10)		1114.6	257.65
Japanese yen (100)		56.410	374.55
Irish pound			
Spanish peseta (100)			
Jordanian dinar			
Lebanese lira			
Egyptian pound			

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYER'S PRICE	SELLER'S PRICE
16.10.84			
INTERBANK SPOT RATES:			
US\$	1.2005/1.2012	per \$	
DM	3.1430/3.1460	per \$	
Dutch G	3.5425/3.5440	per \$	
Swiss Fr	2.5740/2.5750	per \$	
French Fr	63.4763/63.50	per \$	
Italian Lire	9.6330/9.6300	per \$	
Yen	248.15/249.20	per \$	
USSR	0.9847/0.9852	per SDR	
GOLD \$339.75			

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYER'S PRICE	SELLER'S PRICE
1 month	1.2005/1.2012	per \$	
3 months	1.2012/1.2027	per \$	
6 months	1.2027/1.2042	per \$	
1 year	1.2042/1.2057	per \$	

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COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYER'S PRICE	SELLER'S PRICE
16.10.84			
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
OHF	4110	38	+3.0
Maritime 0.1	2264	310	-8.1
General non-arr	661	314	n.c.
N. American 1	4198	120	+362
N. American 5	1585	15	n.c.
N. Amer. op	3982	7	n.c.
Danot 1	379	s.o.1	-20
Danot 5	74	754	-21
Danot 2	192	56	-21
First Int'l 0.5	513	1179	-28
FIBI 0.5	414	273	n.c.

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	BUYER'S PRICE	SELLER'S PRICE
16.10.84			
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB 1	17350	226	n.c.
IDB 5	17449	1	n.c.
IDB 10	110600	-	+1500
Union 0.1	15901	26	n.c.
Discount A	22100	223	+300
Discount B	26100	39	n.c.
Mizrahi 1	7150	574	+140
Mizrahi 5	7100	125	n.c.
Mizrahi 10	3230	45	+20

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Agriculture C	33500	—
Leumi Ind r	957	14
Leumi Ind b	980	—
Ind. Dev. P.	25000	—
Ind. Dev. G	90000	—
Ind. Dev. CC	61000	—
Ind. Dev. CC1	58000	—
Ind. Dev. D	45228	—
Ind. Dev. DD	13569	—

THE JERUSALEM POST

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

Erwin Frankel
Editor

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Setting examples

ECONOMISTS estimate that, even without a partial suspension of the cost-of-living allowance in a package deal with the Histadrut, the real value of salaries has been eroded by close to 20 per cent over the past two months.

This erosion is due to the fact that the cost-of-living allowance has been pegged at only 80 per cent of the monthly rate of inflation (which has been running at about 50 per cent for these two months) and to the time lag between the price rises and the payment of compensation only a month or more later.

Just as wage earners are having this little lesson in our economic arrangements drilled into them, they have now also been apprised that the top office-holders in the political establishment - the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers, Knesset Members and directors-general of ministries - will be getting salary raises averaging between 120 and 130 per cent.

There is an explanation, to be sure. For some historic reason the salaries of these office holders are linked to the average wage in the economy and are adjusted by law once every six months. Thus this seeming one-time bonanza of a 120 per cent increase.

The prime minister and those linked to him such as the State Comptroller and the Governor of the Bank of Israel will thus be getting IS933,000 in gross pay or 3.4 times the average wage. Ministers, MKs and directors-general will be getting somewhat less.

There is a running argument whether these officials are being underpaid or overpaid. By comparison with top professionals like lawyers and dentists, or El Al crews, bank executives and the privileged employees of the Electric Corporation, Mekorot, etc., our political and administrative heads are underpaid.

But that is not the point. The juxtaposition between the two developments - severe erosion of workers' pay packets on the one hand, and a huge jump in these official salaries - and its impact on public opinion, is.

The very ministers, MKs and directors-general who will be getting the 120 per cent raise are the same people who are today involved in deciding on economic belt-tightening policies that will continue to cut into the real incomes of the large majority of Israelis.

Democratic leadership requires that the decision-makers be as close as possible to the people they are ruling and deciding for rather than being artificially divorced from them.

The truth of the matter is that the perks of office bring the real incomes of our officials to much higher levels than those cited above. The least that should be asked of these officials is that they demonstrate their oneness with the populace whose living standards they are being called upon to slash.

Minister of Health Motta Gur, while leaving yesterday's meeting of the Ministerial Economic Committee, declared that the problem was not an absence of economic plans - nearly every minister has come out with his own - but the lack of a sense of crisis.

Until such a sense of crisis is once evinced by our leaders in their personal behaviour, it is doubtful whether the citizenry will go along willingly with the stringent policies that alone can bring the economy back from the brink of the abyss.

Borrowed time

By YOSEF GOELL

MA shelo asa hasechel ya'ase has-mam. Time will do what has been flubbed by a lack of good sense.

THE MAJOR failure of the national unity government in its first month in office has been its inability, and even resistance, to infuse itself with a sense of urgency appropriate to the severity of the economic crisis that is upon us. The disjointed steps that have been taken in the imposition of various taxes were meant mainly to impress Washington on the eve of Prime Minister Peres' visit there.

This sense of urgency is now being brought about by the publication of the September cost-of-living index, by the universal conviction that the October index will push the annual rate of inflation even higher, over the 1,000 per cent mark, and by the fact that Washington was not impressed.

It is too early to see beyond the public relations that surrounded the Peres visit to Washington. But what is now clear is that inflation is out of control. It took the late Simcha Ehrlich, the Likud's first finance minister, two-and-a-half years to jack up the inflation rate from the high 30s which he inherited to over 100 per cent. (Remember the Likud's 1977 election pitch - "Give us two years and we'll get inflation down to close to zero".)

It took Yoram Aridor a similar period to get inflation to over 200 per cent. And it took Cohen-Orad less than a year, aided it is true by his party's total irresponsibility in loosening all restraints in the conduct of its election campaign, to get it to 400 per cent.

It has now taken the new national unity government a month to get it to 900 per cent, and the 1,000 per cent-plus level is just one month away.

IT SHOULD BE noted that the major explanation for the all-time high September index of 21.4 per cent was the slashing of government subsidies on basic commodities and the continuing inflationary atmosphere which permitted manufacturers and retailers to cash in on the ambience of economic anarchy and jack up their prices even beyond that level.

But it should also be noted that the slashing of subsidies was supposed to be but a part of a much broader cut in the government's operative budgets. As far as one can tell, nearly a month after the decision was taken to cut the budget by \$1 billion most of that cut remains fictitious.

Indications are that the Americans did not buy the disjointed ideas which came in place of a coherent economic policy. The \$1.2b. advance on next year's aid was already promised long before the Peres visit.

The moratorium on the repayment of Israel's debts to Washington, totalling about a billion dollars, until next March may well have been a gesture to Peres. But it is a two-edged sword. On the one hand, it gives the Israeli government a few months breathing space to begin executing a stringent belt-tightening policy on both the public and private spending levels without totally endangering the country's meagre foreign currency reserves. But it can also be seen by the international financial community as an admission of near-bankruptcy.

Washington resistance to increasing real aid to Israel before there is real evidence of a comprehensive economic policy by Jerusalem can be turned to good account. For Israel's most urgent need is to have some force pick up its political leaders by the scruff of their necks and compel them to confront the economic crisis in all its severity, to drop their politics-as-usual stance and to get their act together to stave off economic catastrophe.

WHAT WAS GAINED in Washington was time. The most impressive man among Israel's top economic decision-makers today, the newly reinstated director-general of the Treasury, Dr. Emanuel Sharon, assessed that breathing space in terms of weeks, not months. What is less sure is whether the time bought will also have bought political backbone.

Whatever the criticism of Peres, it is impossible to pass over the sheer *chutzpa* of Likud critics who have been carping this week that Labour has failed to fulfill its part of the national unity government bargain to compel its own leadership in the

Histadrut to agree to a package deal on the cutting of real wages, prices and taxes.

The gist of that criticism is valid; but its source is mind-boggling. The present economic crisis is not the result of a natural calamity; nor of a major war forced upon us by surprise; nor even of the need to absorb a massive wave of new immigrants.

The economic crisis is the result of seven years of conscious economic mismanagement by feckless and irresponsible Likud governments. One does not even have to have a seven-year memory span to remember the cause of the massive hemorrhage in the country's foreign currency reserves: well over \$1 billion was siphoned off the national reserves just in the past few months by a frantic public without the outgoing government having lifted a finger to cauterize the ruptured dollar arteries. And perhaps a similar amount was transferred in the previous nine months, either to be held in private caches at home or smuggled abroad.

This governmental behaviour at times raises the thought that Israeli politicians could best be described as possessing a 47th chromosome, with one gene for irresponsibility and a twin for effrontery.

ALTHOUGH TIME seems to be bringing about what the lack of good sense and backbone failed to, whatever does turn out will, in all likelihood, have to be effected under more difficult conditions.

Resistance to the adoption of a comprehensive policy has not been the result of idiosyncratic quirks. The politicians are truly afraid of increased unemployment, cutting real income, a rise in emigration as was the case in the 1966 recession, and, above all, of losing the next elections, whenever they may occur.

These are real fears, but their objects are now unavoidable. It is simply no longer on the cards to carry out a last-minute effort to rescue the economy without running the risks of increasing unemployment, having a significant number of businesses - both big and small - fail, the effect on immigration and emigration, making painful cuts in the real incomes of the mass of Israelis, and cutting into the savings

Dry Bones



which the previous Knesset vowed would never be touched.

These, unavoidably, will be the main features of the period over which Shimon Peres will preside as prime minister, with the declared intention to take a direct and lively interest in the economic issues. It is not yet possible to predict how he will perform in such a difficult period.

Most of his adult life was spent in racking up impressive achievements in the defence field as Number Two to Ben-Gurion as director-general and later deputy minister of defence.

In the 1970s, as minister of defence in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, he was in charge of the massive rebuilding and doubling in size of the Israel Defence Forces.

His previous incarnation as minister of communications in the government of Golda Meir did not help deliver letters any faster or make the telephones function more efficiently - no different from others holding that portfolio.

Later in the decade, he saw through the doubling of the armed forces - under the imprint of the trauma of the Yom Kippur War -

coincidentally, one of the major factors which eventually led to the magnitude of the present economic crisis.

The magnitude of the economic crisis, and the social, military and political implications of the manner in which it will be dealt with, will require the prime minister's total attention, despite personal inclinations to deal with other matters.

One example is the need to get the IDF out of Lebanon. Peres himself acknowledges that this will take a minimum of six to nine months. The details of the problem and the complexities entailed in managing the Syrian and Lebanese points of the triangle would, in the present circumstances, best be left to Minister of Defence Yitzhak Rabin and to Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens on the Likud side.

For if Peres does not break the back of the problem of getting the government to act in unison on the economic crisis, his position as prime minister might indeed be shaky by the time a withdrawal from Lebanon becomes feasible.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

THE IMPORTANCE OF YIDDISH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - This is the last day of my first visit to Israel. And while I am going home, like so many other North American tourists, agog at the accomplishments of Israel, the greening of hills and deserts, the accomplishments of its industry - I also leave Israel with a great sadness, wondering whether, because I speak Yiddish, I am a second-class Jew in Israel's eyes.

Why do I even pose such a question? Very simply. What I saw at Yad Vashem. Aside from the inscription at the wall near the entrance, this memorial to the Holocaust does a singular disservice to the memory of the six million who, in their majority were Yiddish speaking.

NO WAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - This is a reply to Marcel Frey's letter, of October 4, "One way to save," which recommended the mobilization of El Al on Shabbat.

My father owned an exquisite furniture factory in Amsterdam. Once he received a telephone call from a very large Catholic institution in another city, to which, at their request and together with many others, he had sent plans for furnishing a large number of rooms. It was then also a time of financial difficulties in Holland and this order would keep the factory going and was important also for the prestige of the firm.

The call came on a Friday afternoon and required my father to go the same evening to the institution to discuss his plans, which were under

ing. Not even minimal lip service is paid to their language and culture. Everything inside is in English and Hebrew. Books sold at the exit are in French, German and English.

The point I am trying to make is that both for the American Jew and the Israeli to understand a great part of his past and the impact of the Holocaust, recognition and appreciation of Yiddish are necessary. If the Holocaust was the anvil on which the steel of Israel was tempered, let us at least recognize that those who provided coal for the smith's forge, in their greatest number, spoke, read, wrote and lived their lives with Yiddish.

GERRY KANE
Jerusalem (Toronto).

TO SAVE

consideration along with others. He answered that he was extremely sorry, but as an observant Jew he could not make it before the beginning of Shabbat. On Sunday morning early, he received another call from the institution. They wanted to make an exception and receive him that same Sunday because of their great respect for a man willing to give up the opportunity of their order for his beliefs. He went that Sunday and received the order.

I would like to remind Mr. Marcel Frey that if El Al were to fly again on Shabbat, many religious people would prefer to fly other airlines (in protest). Also, many non-Jews respect Israel exactly because it is a Jewish State and adheres to their God-given laws.

ROSE ULLMAN-ASSCHER
Petah Tikva.

HAIFA SYMPHONY TOUR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - At the end of a successful tour through Europe, the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, appeared in Dusseldorf with three choirs. The concert was brilliantly executed, culminating in the playing of *Hadikva* and a standing ovation of the large German audience.

The only hitch from the Jewish point of view was the choice of the text accompanying Franz Schubert's Mass No. 3, which read: "Et unam sanctam catholicam et apostolicam Ecclesiam confitemur." (I believe in the only, sacred catholic and apostolic church.)

Our forefathers, who went to the stake rather than say these words, would turn in their graves. With all due respect for Schubert's music, this text calls Oberammergau to mind.

YOHANAN BAUM

Haifa (Dusseldorf).

ARMAND HAMMER'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Your article of August 31 on Dr. Armand Hammer was excellent. However, in the interest of accuracy, I wish to make the following corrections.

Your article stated that Dr. Hammer came to Israel for the first time last year. That is incorrect inasmuch as he has visited Israel many times. On past trips, he was a guest in the home of Rachel and Moshe Dayan and in the home of Golda Meir.

Your article said Dr. Hammer had given nothing to Israel. That is incorrect because Dr. Hammer has made contributions to the UJA over the years. Dr. Hammer contributed \$600,000 to Tel Aviv University and, under his leadership, another \$1,000,000 was raised from his friends. He has made contributions to a variety of other Israeli institutions. He has recently contributed in the six figures to Hadassah Hospital for cancer research. He is a major purchaser of Israel Bonds.

Also, Dr. Hammer has sent research teams to Israel to generate programmes to assist Israeli industry

and to generate trade between Israel and its neighbours. He has been an intermediary on matters between the Israeli government and others, the details of which remain confidential.

Dr. Hammer invoked his long relationship with Soviet Premier Brezhnev to remove the head tax on Soviet Jews who wanted to emigrate, facilitating the departure from Russia of thousands of Soviet Jews. This was a monumental achievement.

Sending his remarkable art collection to Israel was just one more gift to the people of Israel. Dr. Hammer, at 86, is a fantastic man who has dedicated his life to peace between nations, to medical research, to education on all levels, to art for the masses, and to hundreds of other good causes. Dr. Hammer has a sense of humour along with his very big heart. If the world had a few more Armand Hammers, we would be using our resources for the good things in life rather than for implements to annihilate each other.

GUILFORD GLAZER
Los Angeles.

POSTSCRIPTS

AT THE CURRENT population growth rate of 3 per cent, the world's 185 million Arabs will double in 23 years, according to a new UN study.

"The Arab world, taken as a whole, is growing at rates higher than all other regions in the world," the study said.

The study, published by the UN Fund for Population Activities, says "fertility and population growth rates among Arabs are the highest of any group."

It says the birth rate in the Arab world is 45 per thousand compared with 31 per thousand for the developed countries, 27 per thousand for the world, and 15 per thousand for the developed nations.

"During her life span, an Arab woman will give birth to six or seven children, on the average, compared with 3.5 for the world, 2.0 for the more developed regions and 4.1 for the less developed regions," said Abdel-Rahim Omran, author of the study.

Of the total Arab population, 147 million or 81 per cent live in countries with inadequate resources. The rest live in the oil-rich countries.

The study projects that in the year 2000 Cairo will have a population of 30 million, Baghdad 12 million, Alexandria 7.2 million, Beirut 3.5 million and Damascus 3 million.

FORMER UN secretary-general Kurt Waldheim has criticized moves by Third World and Soviet-bloc states to ostracize Israel and South Africa at the UN.

In an article in the forthcoming issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Waldheim also describes the 1975 resolution equating Zionism with racism as "extreme and unbalanced." But he also notes that "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs" must be recognized along with Israel's right to exist.

"I do not condone terrorism or resort to war as a means of altering the status quo," he writes. "But neither can I condone creeping Israeli expansionism."

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THE FORD Foundation has agreed to provide assistance to Neve Shalom for a new project to be conducted by its School for Peace. The purpose of the project will be to provide on-going and concentrated activities for Arab and Jewish youth in Israel. The programme is directed especially towards twinned schools and communities geographically adjacent and is intended to embrace the pupils, teachers, and parents. Workshops will be held at the School for Peace to train Arab and Jewish youth to participate in this project.

The grant covers a period of three years, during which programme evaluation and research of the project will be conducted by the Israel Institute for Social Research, Jerusalem.

THE AUSTRIAN opposition People's Party has sharply criticized Arab involvement in financing contracts for a new international conference centre in Vienna and has demanded that parliament not give its approval. According to the People's Party the contract would allow Arab shareholders to influence the agenda or at least the list of invitations to conferences held at the centre. This might provide opportunity to exclude Israel from international meetings.

The conference centre was planned and started under Bruno Kreisky's government. He pushed the project for employment reasons, as the Austrian Construction business was in a poor condition. To finance the centre in a time of budget deficits, Kreisky proposed Saudi Arabia and several Arabian Gulf countries who were willing to buy shares.

A RECENT discovery of mammoth bones in northern Russia shows that the hairy elephant-like creatures became extinct in Europe much later than previously thought, *Pravda* reported recently.

The Communist Party daily said the bones, found in the south of the Arkhangelsk region, had been dated to only 5,000-years ago and showed mammoths were living in the area during much of the ice age.

Until now scientists had believed that mammoths died out in Europe between 8,000 and 13,000 years ago and were confined after that to central and eastern Siberia.

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Vol. LII, No. 15736 Friday, October 19, 1984 • Tishrei 23, 5745 • Muharram 24, 1405 IS420

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Heavy crop damage, many roads flooded in surprise storms

Jerusalem Post Staff
and Agencies

Severe storms over the holiday
caused millions of shekels worth of
damage to agriculture, endangered
fish at sea, cut roads by the Dead
Sea and caused serious flooding in
Jerusalem.

In Galilee and on the Golan, the
largely unharmed cotton crop was
severely hit, with 25,000 dunams on
the Golan alone affected. Citrus
crops were also badly damaged and
plastic and glass greenhouses were
smashed with particular damage to
the export flower crop. A number of
workers in the greenhouses was
slightly injured by broken glass.

The poultry branch suffered in the
rains. The coastguard was called out to
assist boats which got into difficulties
near Acre, and rescued three wind-
surfers near Bat Galim in Haifa.

In Jerusalem, a record 77 mil-
limeters of rain fell, causing flooding
in many neighborhoods, notably
Tajil, and the fire brigade was
called out to pump water from
numerous cellars. Flooded roads
caused a number of traffic jams.

The Larom Hotel parking lot
and ballroom were flooded, and
worshippers were driven from syna-
gogues in several neighborhoods by
the floods.

Meteorologists noted that the
average Jerusalem rainfall for Octo-
ber is 8mm.

Heavy rains in the Hebron hills
caused flooding in the wadis around
the shores of the Dead Sea, cutting
off the Ein Gedi-Sdom road, which
was still impassable as of last night.
Dozens of tourists were stranded on
both sides of the wadi, and chunks of
the road were carried away.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Two die in plane crash

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA: Two men
flying in an ultra-light recreational
airplane were killed when they
crashed yesterday in the southern
Golan Heights.

Avraham Halifon, 32, of Moshav
Eliad, and Eitan Ramler, the pilot
who was visiting the moshav, were
killed when their Hurricane aircraft
crashed after it took off from the
Tzahal airstrip near the Afik cross-
roads. A thunderstorm, which
started suddenly just after take-off, is
believed responsible for the crash.

Police and Magen David Adom
teams raced to the site of the crash,
but the two men were dead at the
scene. The Civil Aviation Authority
is investigating.



Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon carries a Tora scroll last
night during Simhat Torah hakafot in Hebron. The procession was
attended by some 7,000 people. Story page 2.

Weinberger optimistic after Middle East visit

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — De-
fence Secretary Caspar Weinberger
returned home yesterday from visits
to Egypt, Israel and Jordan, saying
that prospects now appear brighter
for reducing tensions in the Middle
East.

He told reporters aboard his plane
en route to Washington from Am-
man, where he met with King Hus-
sein for more than two hours
Wednesday night, that recent de-
velopments indicate "it is a ripe time
for movement towards a broader
Middle East peace."

Weinberger cited as positive signs
the Israeli government's desire to
withdraw troops from Lebanon, Jor-
dan's "bold and courageous" di-
plomatic recognition of Egypt, and
improving U.S. relations with Iraq.

Of his meeting with Hussein,
Weinberger said: "I think it ad-
vanced the cause and increased
understanding of the various posi-
tions."

"Asked what he meant by 'ad-
vanced the cause,'" Weinberger said:
"If you get various people talking
about things that have not been
discussed... that's progress."

He said Prime Minister Peres told
him Israel is anxious to end its
occupation of Southern Lebanon if
security from terrorist attacks can be
guaranteed for Israel's northern bor-

der. He said he discussed that with
Hussein and Egyptian President
Hosni Mubarak.

As for what role Jordan might play
in an Israeli withdrawal, Weinberger
said he did not discuss this in detail
with the Jordanian monarch and
wanted to report to President
Reagan on his trip before comment-
ing further.

Hussein, who visited Iraq for talks
with President Saddam Hussein this
week, told Weinberger relations be-
tween Iraq and the U.S. are improv-
ing. The defence secretary said this
is "a very good thing."

Weinberger did not say whether
Jordan might be ready to enter a
broadened Middle East peace pro-
cess, and declined to speculate on
whether Iraq might also re-establish
relations with Egypt.

Weinberger said Jordanian offi-
cials, who are known to want sophis-
ticated F-16 fighter aircraft and
anti-aircraft missiles from Washing-
ton, did not give him a "shopping
list." But he said defence issues were
discussed.

Before leaving Jerusalem for Jor-
dan, Weinberger said Washington
was releasing to Israel technology
for use in its planned Lavi fighter-
bomber and also planned to consider
an Israeli request for diesel submarines.

Israel sets conditions for accord on Lebanon

By DAVID LANDAU

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Israel has set out its conditions
for a "political understanding with
Syria" and "a military agree-
ment with Lebanon" over
South Lebanon security. But
projected military talks between
the IDF and the Lebanese Army
have already run aground over
the question of the formal
framework.

High Israeli officials reiterated last
night that they would not agree to
the talks being held in the
framework of the Israel-Lebanon
Mixed Armistice Commission
(Imac) which Israel has considered
dead and buried since 1967.

But reports from Lebanon said the
Beirut government was indeed
asserting that the talks would be a
revival of the Imac.

Israel has already agreed to Leba-
non's demand that the talks involve
only military officers — a concession
to the Lebanese and Syrians that the
talks have no political import. Israel
has also agreed that the talks be held
under UN chairmanship at the Unifil
headquarters at Nakoura.

An official said last night that
Israel is "awaiting an invitation,"
and would respond at once — if there
is no attempt to label the talks an
Imac session.

Top UN political officer Jean-
Claude Aimee has been sent from
New York in a behind-the-scenes
effort to overcome the obstacles and
get the talks started. He is working
with the Unifil commander Gen.

William Callaghan.

Some observers have argued that
if the invitation comes from Cal-
laghan, and Callaghan is in the chair,
this could suffice for Israel — since
Unifil did not exist when the Imac
was created in 1949, under the
Armistice Agreement of that year.

During the mid-1970s, when Shi-
mon Peres was defence minister and
Yitzhak Rabin premier, a series of
meetings was held between the IDF
and the Lebanese Army, with the
Lebanese referring to them as Imac
sessions and the Israelis insisting
they were not Imac meetings.

Unifil spokesman Timor Goksel
said yesterday that UN Secretary-
General Javier Perez de Cuellar
"has asked Callaghan to explore the
possibility of initiating military-level
talks between Lebanon and Israel
under UN auspices."

Israel meanwhile has marshalled
its conditions for withdrawal from
Lebanon in an official statement
issued by the Prime Minister's Office
on Wednesday.

Citing Premier Peres at a meeting
with visiting U.S. Defence Secretary
Caspar Weinberger, the statement
said Peres had laid down four con-
ditions: "A. A Syrian commitment
not to expand the deployment of its
forces into areas to be evacuated by
the IDF;

B. A Syrian commitment to prevent
terrorist infiltrations from the areas
held by the Syrian Army;

C. The continued existence of the
South Lebanon Army under Gen.
Antoine Lahad, and its deployment
in the southern area contiguous with

the Israeli border;
D. The deployment of Unifil units in a
zone north of the SLA strip, from the
Mediterranean in the west to the
Syrian lines in the east."

The statement said that Israel has
"no intention of compromising over
these security arrangements. Israel
believes they can be implemented
within a reasonable time-frame."

Political observers saw the state-
ment as a move by Peres to end
speculation which had surfaced in
the media over apparent differences
between himself and Rabin over
Lebanon. This speculation followed
Peres's public references in the U.S.
to the possibility of a partial IDF
pullback from the western sector of
South Lebanon if the Syrians refuse
to reach a comprehensive under-
standing on security arrangements
throughout South Lebanon.

Peres and Rabin are understood
to have worked on Wednesday's
statement together. Both Rabin and
Vice Premier Shamir attended
Peres's meeting with Weinberger.

The U.S. Secretary told newsmen
later he had found Israel willing to
leave Lebanon "when proper secu-
rity arrangements for her border have
been reached." Israeli officials,
quoted by the Associated Press, said
later that Weinberger had raised no
objection to the Israeli conditions.

The Israeli statement of condi-
tions will presumably be incorpo-
rated in the premier's address to the
Knesset at the opening of the winter
term on Monday. On October 28 the
cabinet is scheduled to hold a de-
tailed debate on Lebanon policy.

New economic scheme expected in few days

By AVITZMAN

Post Economic Reporter

Major economic decisions will be
reached shortly, senior government
sources said yesterday. They said it is
possible that government leaders
will decide on the measures to be
taken by late Sunday.

According to the sources, the special
task force of economic experts
headed by Treasury Director
General Emmanuel Sharon will re-
port to Prime Minister Peres, Fi-
nance Minister Modai and Econo-
mics Minister Ya'acobi at the begin-
ning of next week. The unit will
submit the basic alternatives and
then it will be up to the government
to choose among them.

The team has been working
around the clock the past few days to
produce a comprehensive scheme.
Most of the participants are Treas-
ury and Bank of Israel officials.

The sources said that most of the
ministers concerned with economic
policies are convinced that it is no
longer possible to live with a 30 per
cent rate of inflation, that there is no
time for a five-government delibera-
tion, and that it must act im-
mediately to stop inflation.

This is contradictory to the advice
of several of the experts in the Sha-
ron committee, who have tried to
convince the government to cut the
budget by \$1.5 billion prior to any
(Continued on Back Page)

Joint group 'to act as economic spur'

Post Economic Reporter

Close scrutiny of Israel's econo-
mic policy by the U.S. administra-
tion through the recently created
Joint Economic Development
Group will spur the adoption of an
economic scheme by the govern-
ment, observers in Jerusalem said
yesterday.

According to other sources in the
capital, the group will supervise and
monitor economic policy an per-
formance in much the same way that

committees set up by the Interna-
tional Monetary Fund monitor
"troubled countries" received
emergency aid from the IMF or from
other bodies.

The IMF committees usually
target limits for budget deficits and
for private and public consumption
and carefully watch their observance.
Usually banks and govern-
ments decide on further aid to such
countries on the basis of these com-
mittees' reports.

Pentagon discloses deal: U.S. buying Israeli decoy that passed test in Lebanon

By WOLFRITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Pentagon
has disclosed the U.S. Navy's purchase
of Israeli-made Samson air de-
coys, used during the 1982 aerial
battles with Syria over Lebanon.

The U.S. earlier this year had
announced the purchase of Israeli-
made Mastiff pilotless drones,
known as remotely piloted vehicles
(RPVs).

The Samson is an air-launched
glider that projects the radar profile
of an F-4 Phantom fighter, and carries
an elaborate electronic counter-
measures package.

These relatively inexpensive de-
coys are designed to confuse and
divert enemy ground fire, which in
turn can be pinpointed and made
extremely vulnerable to counter-
attack.

Word of the Samson purchase
came in the release this week of

previously secret Pentagon testi-
mony before the Senate Armed Ser-
vices Subcommittee on tactical war-
fare. An unclassified transcript of
that March 7, 1984 session has just
been published.

According to the transcript, Vice-
Admiral Robert Schultze described
the Samson and the Mastiff systems
during questioning by Republican
Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, a
member of the panel.

Goldwater, who in recent years
has been an outspoken critic of
Israel, still noted that Israel had
"demonstrated with remarkable suc-
cess the effectiveness of low cost
RPVs during their operations in the
Bekaa." He noted that the navy had
sought permission to spend \$8 mil-
lion "to procure eight of the Israeli
Mastiff RPVs." He then asked
Schultze how they would be used.

(Continued on Back Page)

Sterling at all-time low against dollar

LONDON (Reuters). — Sterling fell
to an all-time low against the dollar
yesterday, raising concern here that
British banks might have to raise
interest rates.

The pound slumped to \$1.1880 on
European markets from Wednesday
night's close of \$1.2005, even though
the dollar was showing only a slightly
firmer trend elsewhere.

Sterling also fell against other cur-
rencies, and its overall index against
a basket of currencies, closely watch-
ed by the British authorities as a
guide to the pound's true perfor-
mance, dropped one point to equal its
record low of 174.2.

The week so far has been a terrible
one for sterling, which has lost more
than four cents against the dollar
since Friday. Pressure has built since
talks aimed at ending the seven-
month-old British coal miners' strike
broke down and the dispute spread
to include pit supervisors.

To add to the country's economic
woes, the state-owned British
National Oil Corporation followed
Norway's lead by cutting the price of
its North Sea oil.

The spectre of interest-rate rises
loomed just a week after some com-
mentators thought the time was right
for a small cut in lending rates.

Iran launches new offensive, Iraq says it repulsed attack

NICOSIA (Reuters). — Iran said

yesterday it had launched a new
offensive in the central sector of the
Persian Gulf war front, killing hun-
dreds of Iraqi troops, Iraq confirmed
the attack, but said it had been
repulsed with heavy Iranian losses.

Teheran radio said that hundreds
of Iraqi troops had been killed and
wounded and over 100 captured in
the attack which began shortly be-
fore midnight on Friday.

The renewed fighting ended a re-
lative lull which has held since
February this year, when Iran seized
the oil-rich Majnoon islands on the
Iraqi side of the southern front.

But diplomats in Teheran said
Iran's declared objectives, the nature
of the terrain and the media
coverage of the attack indicated it

would not develop into a full-scale
offensive.

The official news agency Irna
said the Iranians were still advancing
after recapturing dozens of square
kms. of territory occupied since the
start of the four-year-old war.

The Iranians had crossed a river
and taken part of the Halaleh plain
nearby, the Iranian reports added.
The Iranian reports did not give
the exact location of the fighting but
Iraqi accounts placed it along a 20
kilometre front in the Seif Saad area,
120 km. east of Baghdad.

In Baghdad a high command com-
munique said the Iraqis had "torn
the Iranians to pieces" and forced
them to retreat with heavy losses.
Iran has given no casualty figures of
its own.

Iran said the aim was to protect
villages in the Melmak area from
sporadic Iraqi attacks and artillery
fire.

The Iraqi Air Force for weeks has
been mounting pre-emptive strikes
on Iranian troop concentrations,
according to Baghdad war commu-
niques.

From the way Iraq publicized
yesterday's Iranian offensive — state
television even started broadcasting
seven hours early — it was clear that
the Iraqi authorities were trying to
show they were in full control of the
central sector.

The commander of the Second
Army had warned that his troops
were ready to turn back any attack
on the central sector, and diplomats
said Iraq had readied troops in the
northern and southern fronts to re-
inforce the central zone if necessary.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Cloudy, rain.
Outlook for Sabbath: Partly cloudy

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max
Jerusalem	15	17-17	17
Golan	8	11-17	17
Nahariya	9	11-13	15
Safed	9	11-13	15
Haifa Port	9	11-13	15
Thiberias	9	11-13	15
Nazareth	9	11-13	15
Afula	9	11-13	15
Shomron	9	11-13	15
Tel Aviv	9	11-13	15
B-G Airport	9	11-13	15
Jericho	9	11-13	15
Qaza	9	11-13	15
Beersheva	9	11-13	15
Eilat	9	11-13	15

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Herzog on Wednesday cabled England's Lord Shinwell, congratulating him on reaching his 100th birthday and praising his life of service to humanity and to the Jewish people.

Menahem Savidor, Speaker of the 10th Knesset, left for the U.S. on a two-week lecture tour for Israel Bonds.

Fink's Restaurant will reopen on Saturday, October 20, 1984 at 6 p.m. For reservations call 02-234523.

ARRIVALS

Lady Janner, London, to attend four concerts by the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, commemorating Lord Barak Janner.

Christian sect founder

Emma Berger at 64
By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Emma Berger, the founder and spiritual leader of the German Beth-El sect of fundamentalist Christians, was buried in the Protestant cemetery here on Wednesday afternoon.

Berger, a 64-year-old nurse, established the sect's controversial, large farming-industrial complex operated voluntarily by its members in the Zichron Ya'acov area. She died of intestinal trouble in Zichron Ya'acov on Monday. She is survived by her younger sister, Elsa.

The funeral was attended by about 300 mourners, mostly sect members and Israelis who had had business contacts with the deceased. The German Embassy was represented by its honorary consul in Haifa, Ilse Kiesler.

2 SLA soldiers hurt

METULLA. — Two South Lebanon Army soldiers were wounded on Wednesday, when a two-vehicle convoy of the SLA was fired on near the village of Jab'a in the central sector.

Yesterday a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an SLA roadblock near Nabatiya, and light arms fire was directed at an SLA position in Sidon's port. There were no casualties in either incidents.

UNTREATED.

— Sewage destined for the Or Yehuda treatment plant has been diverted to the Ayalon Wadi because of the partial breakdown of the plant's third pump. The plant's other pumps have been out of order for the past two months.

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HOME AND WORLD NEWS

Iran again fails to unseat Israel at UN

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Israel won a clear victory Wednesday when the General Assembly voted not to consider an Iranian motion to reject Israel's credentials as a UN member.

The vote on a motion by Denmark that the Iranian motion to expel Israel not be considered by the General Assembly was adopted with 80 nations in favour, 41 voting against it, and 21 abstaining.

The results were a slight improvement for Israel over the vote on an identical motion by Iran last fall. The totals last year were 79 in favour of a Norwegian motion not to consider the Iranian resolution and 43 opposed. An identical Iranian motion was also defeated in 1982.

The debate over the Iranian motion, which was backed by Syria and Libya, marked the debut of Israel's new ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu. After the vote, Netanyahu hailed the defeat as "a hopeful sign"

which, he said, reflects the belief of a majority of member nations that "universality is the essence of the United Nations."

The vote this year contained significant changes from last year. Iraq, which had supported the Iranian motion the past two years, this time abstained.

Both Jordan and Lebanon did not vote, while Egypt voted in favour of the motion to kill the Iranian resolution as it did last year.

All of the other Arab states voted against the Danish motion. All of the Soviet Bloc states voted against killing the Iranian resolution with the exception of Rumania, which supported the Danish motion. China, India and Yugoslavia abstained, as did Ethiopia, Nigeria and Mozambique.

During the debate, the Iranian delegate accused Israel of "genocide and massacres," at Deir Yassin and Sabra and Shatilla, which he said "were violations of the highest values of the international body."

At a press conference after the vote, Netanyahu said the vote this year reflected "growing opposition" to the Iranian motion, which reflected "aversion, almost disgust" by many countries with the Iranian motion, as well as "a realization that this issue goes beyond the Middle East and Israel." Netanyahu said that in private conversations many delegates had termed the Iranian motion "preposterous," and had asked for his understanding that they were unable to vote with Israel.

Netanyahu said the threat by the U.S. to withdraw alongside Israel if the Jewish state were expelled had had a "profound" effect on the vote. Netanyahu said he believed that Iraq's abstention and Jordan's non-participation in the vote to be "very significant" and said that combined with Egypt's opposition to the Iranian motion the Iraqi and Jordanian positions signified "significant cracks in the Arab bloc...which we hope will continue to spread."



Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev (right) and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek on Wednesday tour the Temple Mount area with Moslem Council chairman Sheikh Sa'ad a-din Alamei. The minister said he would not make changes in the security arrangements on the mount, despite a request by the sheikh that a Border Patrol squad based near the Western Wall be removed. (Isaac Hareli)

Ata board of directors plans to ask courts to intervene

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The board of directors of the ailing Ata textile firm has decided to ask the courts for a settlement with the company's creditors, an act likely to lead to the appointment of a receiver.

The plant is due to resume production tomorrow night after the Succot break, and its owners, the Eisenberg Group, have promised to pay for the delivery of enough cotton to keep the plants in operation for seven working days. However, if a receiver is appointed, the running of the company would be taken out of Eisenberg's hands and workers fear that in such an event "anything could happen."

The board's request is to be submitted to the Haifa District Court on Sunday.

The board also decided to postpone its request to allow the Industry and Trade Ministry's inquiry team to submit an interim report. However, reliable ministry sources told The

Jerusalem Post last night that the team had delivered a verbal report on the Ata situation to Minister Ariel Sharon on Wednesday. No details of the report were made public.

The four-man team has been investigating Ata's plight and has been charged with drafting a long-term recovery plan.

The Post learned that two corporations active in Israel and abroad have shown serious interest in buying Ata.

Meanwhile, Ata workers' first concern is to keep the factory in production so that it can be sold as a "going concern."

The company has run up debts of more than \$24 million and cannot pay its electricity or transport bills.

Ata works committee representatives and Haifa labour council official Avraham Hameiri, who is handling the Ata crisis, are to meet Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon on Sunday.

IDF tightens control over Awali crossings

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Only travellers holding IDF-issued permits will now be allowed to cross southward over the Awali River to Sidon from the Al-Kharoub area.

Residents of the area, mostly Christians, have been allowed to cross freely until now, but recently Sunni Moslems from villages west of the Shouf Mountains have been infiltrating the area and proceeding from there to Southern Lebanon.

The IDF met with Christian leaders in the Al-Kharoub area to explain that the new measure is not aimed against them.

Many Al-Kharoub children go to school in Sidon, and the IDF has promised to facilitate their crossing.

There was renewed firing between Christian and Druse militias in the Al-Kharoub area yesterday.

Kollek scores PM for capital 'erosion'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek has criticized Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir for "eroding" Jerusalem's status as the capital.

Kollek specifically referred to the opening of a branch of the Prime Minister's Office in Tel Aviv, the conduct of Knesset committee business there and the hosting of diplomatic receptions in Tel Aviv.

"On more than one occasion when I've criticized diplomats for their country's attitudes to Jerusalem, they mentioned the government activities in Tel Aviv," wrote Kollek. "Before we make demands of ourselves, we should make demands of others."

A Jerusalem municipal official noted that a reception for visiting U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was held in Tel Aviv, but the wife of U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis held her reception for the wives of the visiting dignitaries in Jerusalem.

Funds being sought in U.S. for West Bank development

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Five West Bank entrepreneurs and professionals are in the U.S. on a privately sponsored trip aimed at promoting investments in the area.

The group, which includes Birzeit University President Gabi Baramki, was organized under the sponsorship of the Middle East Institute for Peace and Development at the City University of New York, headed by Prof. Steve Cohen and Susan Miller. It is intended to initiate and direct private American investments and assistance for the development of industries and services. One of the main sponsors reportedly is a wealthy Arab-American, Zaki Khouri.

Israeli authorities did not allow the deposed former mayor of Hebron, Mustafa Natshe, to join the group because of his previous political activities. Natshe heads a group of local investors who want to build a cement plant in the area.

Israeli authorities dismissed the group and the initiative as "not serious" and did not grant them any assistance. They noted that the group is composed entirely of people not known for their sympathies to the Jordanian government.

In another development, the military government on Monday summoned 10 former members of the banned National Guidance Committee and served them with written warnings against any attempt to revive the committee.

Among the 10 were Bashir Barghouti, the acknowledged leader of the West Bank Communist Party, Akram Haniya, chief editorial writer of the A-Sha'ab daily; Ibrahim Dakkak, Wahid Hamdallah and Jries Khouri.

The NGC was formed in 1979 after the Camp David agreements and for some time served as the main leadership of the radical opposition to the proposed autonomy plan. The committee was outlawed in 1982.

Baby dies in holiday traffic

An eight-month-old infant died on Wednesday and six other persons, one of them six months old, were seriously injured in road accidents over the holiday.

Eight-month-old Salah, Tarbawi, was killed when the car his family was travelling in collided with a car near Julis in Western Galilee. The baby's father and one of his sisters were seriously injured in the accident, and three other children suffered light injuries were also hurt.

A 56-year-old woman suffered serious head injuries in Kiryat Ata when the bus she was on stopped suddenly and she was flung forward. A six-month-old baby was seriously hurt in an accident involving two cars and two trucks that collided on the

Haifa-Acre road. His mother and two other women in the car were slightly injured.

Police reported several other accidents on roads throughout the country yesterday, mostly caused by speeding on wet roads.

Man injured by flying dog
KIRYAT ONO. — A 74-year-old pedestrian was seriously injured here on Wednesday when a German shepherd which was thrown in the air by a car it had run into landed on him and proceeded to bite him with his last breath. The man was transferred to hospital after a first-aid crew extricated his leg from the dead dog's locked jaws. (Itim)

Sharon, 7,000 celebrants at Hebron 'hakafot' ceremony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 7,000 people last night celebrated the traditional Simhat Tora hakafot in the heart of Hebron with singing and dancing in the square near the market named after Aharon Gross, the yeshiva student murdered last year.

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon joined the celebrants, along with Knesset members Haim Druckman, Gershon Safat and Meir Kahane.

Addressing the crowd, Sharon said that there had been Jews living in Hebron in the past and that there would be Jews living there "thousands of years in the future," as there would be "in all parts of the Land of Israel." He also predicted that the small Jewish community in the town would grow and develop.

Relatives of the defendants in the Jewish underground trial were present, and posters favouring the underground and promoting the right of Jews to settle in Hebron were carried by some of the celebrants.

Security forces took precautions against possible clashes between the Jewish celebrants and Arab residents. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin had refused to permit the building of an outdoor stage, but he did not ban the celebration, as had been urged by the Peace Now movement.

Thousands of people, including members of youth movements and tourists, thronged Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Garden for the hakafot. Following a day of intermittent showers, skies cleared during the celebration.

Shamir faces clash over deputy minister

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Vice Premier Yitzhak Shamir is expected to appoint the Likud's deputy ministers at the beginning of next week.

MK Ronnie Milo will be appointed deputy foreign minister and MK Michael Dekel will most probably be appointed deputy defence minister.

Despite the support for Eliahu Ben-Elissar as deputy defence minister by ministers David Levy, Moshe Arens and Ariel Sharon, Shamir this week again indicated his intention to appoint Dekel to the post.

Shamir told a delegation of Herut branch heads lobbying for Dekel

that he had chosen Dekel for deputy defence minister and that the position would include responsibility for the administered territories.

This problem, as well as others troubling Herut, is expected to be raised at Sunday's meeting of the Herut executive which has not convened in over four years. The demand that a new party secretary be chosen also was raised.

Supporters of Levy and Sharon are threatening a crisis in the party if Shamir appoints Dekel. They say that Shamir must reach an agreement with the committee — consisting of Levy, Sharon and Arens — which was set up to settle the controversy.

Earthquake felt in Kiryat Shmona

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — An earthquake, which registered 4.4 on the Richter Scale was felt yesterday in Kiryat Shmona and other settlements in Galilee and the Jordan Valley. There were no reports of injuries or damage. The epicentre of the quake was in the Hula Valley, in an area where earthquakes have been reported in the past.

U.S. envoy to Mideast

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Under-Secretary of State Michael Armacost is to leave for the Middle East today for talks with regional leaders and U.S. officials in Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, the State Department said.

The trip, to last about 10 days, will be his first since his appointment last May as under-secretary for political affairs, the State Department's third-ranking post.

While in Israel, Armacost is to continue a series of talks on global issues with Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche begun by Armacost's predecessor, Lawrence Eagleburger.

FINISHING. — New developments in the use of laser beams will be among the topics at the 11th International Congress on Metal-Finishing, known as Interfinish, which opens at the Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma on Monday.

SURPRISE STORMS

(Continued from Page One)

In Western Galilee and the Haifa area roads were flooded, vacationers were driven from their campsites and there were extensive power cuts caused by high winds ripping down cables. Several Haifa roads were flooded and the fire brigade had to be called to assist several residents in the downtown areas.

Agriculture was also a casualty in the Lachish region, east of Ashkelon, with persimmon orchards, greenhouses and citrus being badly hit. Roofs were damaged and sunbeaters smashed by flying tiles in Lachish.

There were heavy rains and high winds in Judea and Samaria, keeping

LIBERALS threaten to split from Likud

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Liberal Party circles this week threatened to break up the Likud and join the Alignment if Herut acts on its intention to convert the Likud into one faction.

The Liberals are pressing for a new agreement that will ensure their position within the Likud, a position they say has eroded since the elections.

If the Liberals break away from the Likud and join the Alignment, they will upset the power balance in

Liberals threaten to split from Likud

the national unity government and prevent the rotation of leadership between Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Minister Shamir, Likud sources said yesterday.

Consequently, the discussion on uniting the Likud, which Herut has been calling for since before the elections and which was due to be held within the next few days, may be postponed indefinitely.

Meanwhile, the Liberals, who are demanding two deputy minister positions, will probably have to settle for one — that of the deputy industry and trade minister.

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Rescue of Danish Jewry

RAMAT GAN. — Prof. Nyboe Andersen, a former Danish minister of trade, will be the guest speaker at an annual event sponsored by the Friends of Denmark in Israel to commemorate the rescue of Danish Jewry from the Nazis.

The event is held every year in a different Israeli locale. This year it will take place at Kfar Hamaccabiah on Sunday, October 21, at 8 p.m.

German scientist worked slave labourers to death

WASHINGTON. — The government kept secret for nearly a year its deal for a leading German rocket scientist to give up his U.S. citizenship instead of facing allegations he worked slave labourers to death building V-2 missiles for the Nazis in World War II.

The Justice Department announced Wednesday that Arthur Rudolph, who designed the Saturn V rocket that took U.S. astronauts to the moon, left the U.S. last March. He left on a non-stop flight from San Francisco and is barred from ever re-entering the U.S.

In accordance with an agreement he signed with the Justice Department in November 1983, Rudolph, now 78, renounced his citizenship at the U.S. consulate in Hamburg on May 25.

Neal M. Sher, head of the department's office of special investigations, which is assigned to hunt Nazi

Saturn rocket-designer forced to leave U.S.

war criminals who concealed their crimes when they entered the U.S., said Rudolph signed the agreement when shown the evidence the U.S. government had gathered against him during the last several years.

A close friend and co-worker of the late German rocket chief Werner von Braun since 1934, Rudolph ultimately became chief coordinator for the Saturn V and supervised its planning, design, production and testing for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

As part of "Operation Paperclip," the U.S. Army secretly brought Rudolph and 118 other German rocket experts on von Braun's team to the U.S. after World War II — at a time when they also were being sought by the Soviet Union.

Sher said that Rudolph served from September 1943 to April 1945 as chief operations director for V-2 missile production at the Mittelwerk underground rocket factory in central Germany and during that time participated in the persecution of forced labourers, including inmates from the Dora-Nordhausen concentration camp.

Sher said the government's allegations were based on interviews with witnesses around the world, material

U.S., Israel agree on joint energy projects

WASHINGTON. — The Department of Energy has announced agreement with Israel on several long-term projects for research into the extraction of oil from shale and for the conversion of coal into oil.

These are the first joint projects to emerge from a December 1983 pledge of cooperation between U.S. Secretary of Energy Don Hodel and then energy minister Yitzhak Moda'i.

YOUNG ISRAEL OF NORTH NETANYA
mourns the loss of its founding member

JOE BLOOM

of Netanya — Manchester
May his family be consoled
amongst the mourners of Israel.

ad216-15 F22

The funeral of the late

MILLY

and

BENNO SCHOTZ

will leave from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 26 Shmager Street, Jerusalem for the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery on Friday, October 19, 1984 — 23 Tishrei 5745 at 11.30 a.m.

The Family

ad216-15 F24

On the 26th anniversary of the death of our dear mother, grandmother and mother-in-law

MALKA (Maria) LASZLO

widow of the late journalist, Ernest Zwi Laszlo, we will visit her grave at the Har Hamenuhot Cemetery, Jerusalem at 2 p.m., Tuesday, October 23, 1984. Taxis will leave from Rehov Narkis.

The family

ad216-15 F26

Our friend

ARI LEVINSON

has left us forever.

Esther and Rudi Barza

ad200-15 F24

On the third anniversary of the passing of

Prof. VITALY RUBIN

an azkara will be held on Sunday, October 21, 1984 at 3.00 p.m., at the Givat Shaul cemetery, Jerusalem.

Rose Ettlinger Fund
Janusz Koszick Lodge, B'nai B'rith

ad213-15 F22

The tombstone consecration of

Dr. DAN JACOB SLOMAN

will take place at 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, October 23, 1984, at Kibbutz Yizrael.

ad178-15 F24

We are sorry for the error which appeared in the Danya ad on Fri. Oct. 12 and Wed. Oct. 17. It should have read payment over a 6-year period and not as above.

ad221-15 F22

PRIME MINISTER Shimon Peres was right when he scolded William Safire of *The New York Times* for having written that, in "making a pilgrimage to Washington only three weeks after having taken office" instead of staying in Jerusalem where his job was, Peres "had come to the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong plan."

Given the imminence of Israel's crisis and its nature, the only possible "plan" was to obtain more foreign aid; the only place where it could be obtained was Washington, and the only time was now. Being the only place, the only time and the only plan, they were by definition right. Without the "pilgrimage" there was no way even to begin tackling the job that can indeed be done only in Jerusalem. That job is: to stop inflation, immediately. To stop it, not to slow it. Now, within weeks, if not days, for we are five minutes away from chaos.

We have known difficult times before; as we all know, our existence has always been precarious. But the present crisis is unprecedented not only in gravity and imminence, but also in nature. Most of it is home-made and has causes that lie in the very warp and woof of our social fabric.

But a considerable, even pivotal, cause of the crisis must, as shall be argued later, be laid at Washington's door, so there are sound and just reasons for asking that the U.S. shoulder a bigger part of the burden. That, however, is for the longer run. The responsibility for the immediate threat and its ominous dimensions lies squarely in Jerusalem.

What is the threat that drove Peres so urgently to Washington, and why has stopping inflation here and now become the overriding concern, without which the comprehensive economic programme everybody has been clamouring for cannot be devised? How has the nature of Israel's chronic economic problem changed?

The change is not merely that balance of payments difficulties have become a balance of payments crisis, with the economy only a step short of no longer being able to pay for its imports. Nor is it only that inflation

has, within one year, shot up from 130 per cent annually to 200 per cent and then rapidly to 400 and now 1,000 per cent and more. Quantity has become quality. The problems of inflation and of the payments balance have coalesced and become one. The one cannot be solved without the other.

LET US TAKE a brief look back. For more than a decade, inflation has been the mechanism to which our governments have resorted to alleviate recurrent balance payments difficulties temporarily. Each time that, for one reason or other, our foreign payments position deteriorated, government policy embarked upon an attempt to obtain at least a temporary real devaluation. Each time this boiled down mainly to an effort to erode real wages and each time, after a breathing spell had been achieved with regard to the balance of payments and the wage erosion was recouped, a new and higher level of inflation was the compromise produced.

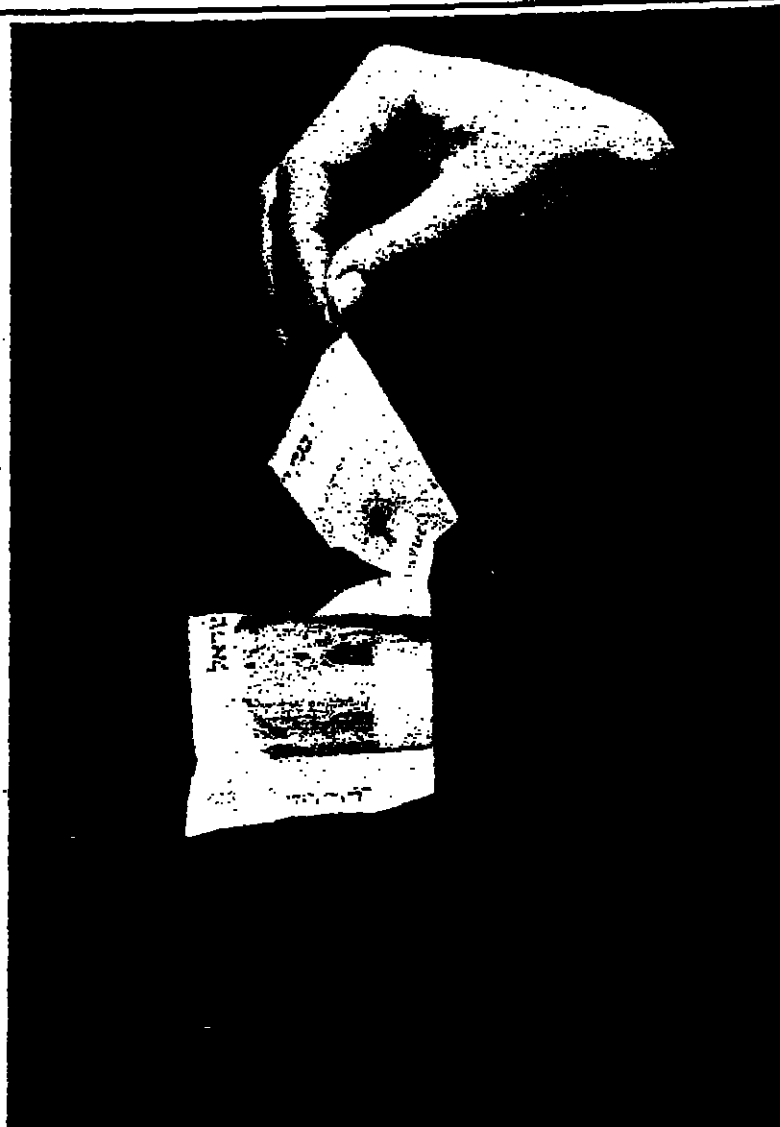
As long as each higher level of inflation was kept stable, it was universally accepted. Not surprisingly, with hindsight: powerful lobbies made up of those who stood to gain from inflation always paid lip service to the need to contain inflation, but they always made sure, through direct pressure and indirectly through the political process, that any effort to throttle inflation should at least be only gradual — very gradual. And theoretical exponents of gradualism, whether in academia or in the "pragmatic" economic establishment, were not lacking.

The wage earners who, as a class, had most to lose from inflation, were only bought off by receiving, at least the most affluent and the poorest strata among them, their share in the gains made by sacrificing the future to the present.

Until the fall of 1983, that mechanism remained under relative control. It was therefore accepted as a compromise by which socially and politically more difficult solutions for the country's basic problems — of economic structure and of foreign defence policy — could be stayed off. The relative stability of inflation in between the shocks that drove it up to a higher plateau made it seem

FIVE MINUTES TO CHAOS

This is the first of three articles by The Jerusalem Post's Economic Editor, Meir Merhav, who takes a new look at Israel's current economic problems.



tolerable. A major part of it came to be seen as a mere "bubble" inflated by the inertia of expectations.

AS IS BY NOW well known, that led to the conclusion drawn by former finance minister Yoram Aridor: that the bubble could be punctured, that inflation, just as it had previously been pushed up to a stable level, could be pushed down by government policy to a lower level that might make it easier to tackle the basic structural problems of the economy. Inflation, in short, was seen as gradually reversible in steps. All that was necessary was to change people's expectations by holding devaluation and government-controlled prices down to a monthly rise of 5 per cent and by shortening the time lag of wage compensation.

Neither that nor the repeated bombastic announcements that inflation was already coming down to the "target rate" set by Aridor and his advisers cut any ice with the public's expectations. What people saw was that the balance of payments was deteriorating rapidly as devaluation made imports cheaper. They concluded that the "5-5" policy described above could not last. And indeed, after 10 months it was abandoned. The rest of the story is fresh in our memories: the rush into foreign currency that brought about the collapse of the bank shares; the 30 per cent devaluation of last fall that appeased the speculators and proved they had been right; the replacement of Aridor by Yigal Cohen-Orgad and his 180-degree reversal of policy.

The reversal followed the tried and tested pattern. Aridor had left the foreign currency till depleted and had borrowed abroad recklessly; the remedy was to push inflation up to a new level and erode real wages so sharply so as to provide relief on the balance of payments. The trouble was, as it turned out, that the old remedy that had worked with a creak and a groan with an inflation of 40 per cent, and then of 100-130 per cent, no longer worked at 400 per cent. If under Aridor the public did not believe that the foreign payments position could be maintained,

under Cohen-Orgad they no longer believed that the new inflation rate would remain a plateau. The subsequent reversal to election economics, Aridor-1981 style, accelerated the process and led to a new rush into foreign currency.

THE RESULT IS staring us in the face: empty foreign currency coffers. Until Peres went to Washington, requests for fresh credits abroad met with stony faces — and we do not yet know whether the assurances given by the U.S. administration will make them smile again briefly. Inflation also brought about the collapse of the tax system and created havoc with any form of budget control. In sum, it has run out of control.

Without a basis for rational calculus, the foundations for any economic programme are shorn away. That, in essence, is why the prime minister, Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi have no comprehensive plan.

Moreover — what they did in their first three weeks in office only made things worse. Having inherited an inflation rate of 400 per cent approaching 600, 800 or 1,000 per cent, they promptly pushed it up to 1,500, and by October, to possibly 2,000 and beyond.

Perhaps, to give them the benefit of the doubt, they had no choice. Perhaps, if a lifeline from Washington was imperative, one could not go there with empty hands. Another nominal devaluation; another round of wage erosion — no matter how temporary — and resolution to cut the budget — no matter that they are unimplementable as long as inflation rages — all this could be made to appear as a beginning in "putting our house in order."

Peres has succeeded in saving us, for the moment, from the worst. We shall be able to honour our foreign commitments as we have always done. We shall be able to finance the imports we need to keep the economy from breaking down.

But what now? How can inflation, which threatens us with breakdown from the other flank, be stopped? Does anybody really mean to stop it

or must we, once again, expect no more than a feeble attempt to slow it down? And what is meant by "slowing" it down?

"Slowing inflation down" from 1,000 per cent to 500 per cent as could be understood from the prime minister's airport statement on his return last Sunday, is obviously meaningless. Both rates are in the range where they are uncontrollable and cannot remain stable. Slowing inflation down from 1,000 per cent to 100 per cent is equally meaningless — for if it were possible, it would also be possible to stop it dead in its tracks.

Stopping inflation does not mean curing its basic causes, at least not now. Just as an inflation of 100 per cent and one of 1,000 per cent are qualitatively different, so is the meaning of "stopping" when applied to the one or the other. Stopping a relatively low rate of inflation (by Israeli standards) means getting at its root causes. At 1,000 per cent or more it means applying a tourniquet so that treatment — surgery or any other — may be applied later.

HOW CAN IT be done? Talk goes on about a so-called package deal. If this means that the democratic process is to be upheld in more than the sense that a democratically elected government may impose whatever measures it sees fit to adopt and instead obtain voluntary agreement, then the term "package deal" is meaningless. The real question is what the package deal is to contain.

The formula still adhered to is that wage earners should voluntarily agree to forego part of the cost-of-living compensation, while producers would absorb part of the higher production costs. The government would, for its part, perhaps reduce income taxes on wages so that wage earners' take-home pay would shrink less than their gross wages.

Such a scheme might have worked with an inflation rate of 100, 130, perhaps even of 200 per cent, if one ignores for the sake of the argument that, in the last resort, a package deal means nothing but a cut in real wages, with all the other "contributions" to the sacrifice being little

more than make-believe or addition cuts in real wages, or higher unemployment.

At an inflation rate of 1,000 per cent, such a package deal becomes totally unfeasible, if only because of the mechanism of the cost-of-living agreement, with its compensation lag of at least one month. That lag ensures that wages will be eroded while inflation is on the rise (until a new basic wage rise restores real wages to their former level).

Suppose now that by some feat of successful governmental arm-twisting, enlightened self-interest or sudden attack of patriotism, manufacturers decide to a man to freeze their prices or absorb at least part of the increase in their costs. Prices will either cease to rise or rise much more slowly.

But since the cost-of-living allowance is paid with a lag, it will raise real wage costs when inflation stops. At its present rate, the rise in real wages after the turning point of inflation might, in the first two or three months, come to as much as 30-40 per cent.

Evidently, nobody can expect manufacturers to absorb such a cost increase. By the same token, anyone who expects wage earners to absorb most of the sacrifice is out of touch with reality. Smaller cuts in real wages than would be implied by the present rate of inflation (and who knows what that is?) have not been maintainable in the past.

With David Levy and his Herut populist cohorts breathing down the neck of Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar, can anyone expect him to strike such a one-sided deal? Would it help if he did, and works committees all over the country rose up in arms? Would it be just?

IN THE PRESENT situation, there is only one way out if we want to stick to the immediate, imperative task of putting the economy back on a footing of rational calculus. Even if Yoram Aridor rubs his hands in glee, we must temporarily switch over to a form of dollarization.

Only that can provide the government, private businesses, and wage earners with a unit of account. With-

out it there is no meaning to big cuts, because there can be no real control short of the impossible task of specifying public expenditures in kind instead of cash. Without it, there can be neither voluntary price restraint nor price control. Without any demand for a cut in real wages, there would be a demand for workers sign a blank cheque.

The case for such a temporary switch to the dollar as a unit of account (with the shekel remaining the means of payment, but linked to the exchange rate) is persuasive, argued by Amos Rubin of the Bank of Israel. He proposes suspending the existing cost-of-living agreement and substituting it for the period of the stabilization process by index wages, like all other prices, to the exchange rate. This would eliminate the adjustment lag that now makes package deal impossible. It would synchronize the adjustment of wages with the rate of inflation in shekel terms, and so eliminate the jump in real wages if and when inflation stopped.

This proposal differs fundamentally from Aridor's dollarization plan: it does not seek to introduce the dollar as legal tender, it inverts the sequence of the stabilization process. Aridor wanted to reduce real wages first, by a 30 per cent devaluation, and then link them to the dollar. Cohen-Orgad actually eroded real wages first and then clamoured for a package deal.

The present government has so far followed the same course. Rubin's proposal is to stabilize prices and wages first — more accurately, to put them on a stable unit of account — and to discuss everything else later.

Space does not permit going into the many technical problems involved, such as index-linked financial assets and index-linked or unlinked commercial contracts. The serious question is whether a policy based on such a scheme would be seen as credible by the public. But since the public itself has already switched to a high degree of dollarization, the risk may now be much smaller than it was a year ago.

In any case, the time has come to realize that, with all the risks involved, this is now the only way left to restore the economy to stability of calculation, if not of basic performance. That will have to be tackled later.

The suspension of the existing cost-of-living agreement will also require a "package deal," any attempt to impose it by government fiat will fail. But such a deal — which may have to be followed by another, some time later — is an altogether different animal from the deal that is still being pursued and fought on, although it may have overgrown it.

I might add that even though it overtaken a modest idea of mine — that the Histadrut, instead of waiving the cost-of-living allowance, might be asked to agree to a determining and possibly conditional (depending on future inflation) wage cut. The surtax on income to which the Histadrut agreed was a variant of the same idea because it raises wage costs.

Two considerations dictate the immediate adoption of one or the other form of dollarization. The first is that, whether we like it or not, dollarization has become a fact. Even the government itself quotes its budget in dollars, not shekels. The spontaneous spread of dollarization has even made it a screen for inflation in terms of dollars. The second consideration is that it is the only way to restore rationality to the economic system immediately — and there is no time left.

Once this is done, more fundamental problems may be dealt with. These will be discussed in the next two articles in this series.

The writer is the economics editor of The Jerusalem Post.

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— Outstanding Women in Tanach

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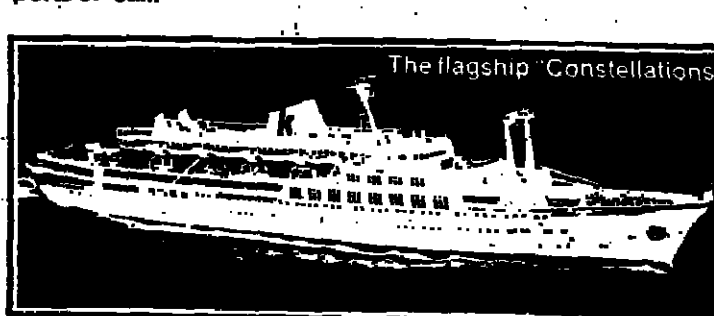
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KINES-PELLIC CLUES

OUT OF THE DOLDRUMS

Israeli agriculture is settling down after a couple of years of crisis, reports The Post's David Krivine.



ISRAEL'S CITRUS industry is in the dumps, everybody knows that; but everybody thinks despondently that agriculture as a whole is faltering, has taken a step back, is being overtaken by events.

Statistics show the opposite. Farm exports - other than citrus - are on the rise all the time. There was a setback in 1983, which gives the farmers their chance of looking gloomy. Self-flagellation seems to be a national sport these days.

Moshavim wail and gnash their teeth; homesteads are abandoned. Yet the figures show an export rise (if we exclude citrus) during January-August of this year amounting to almost one-quarter, compared with the same period last year.

If you ask Amotz Amiad, head of Agrexco, the company which handles all the country's exports except citrus, cotton and peanuts (each of which has its own marketing board), there wasn't an actual drop in 1983 either, volume-wise.

"Behind the statistics lurks a problem," he says, "the toughest problem that Israel's agriculture has to face: the fall in value of the European currencies. Israel's earnings sank in that year, 1983, from \$367m. to \$341m., not because we sold less produce abroad, but because we sold less in Europe, where our customers are." It has continued to decline. Despite that fact, dollar earnings are actually up this year. This means that the increase is greater still in volume terms, or if measured in the European currencies earned.

"You have to see the whole picture. Five years ago if we sold a shipment for DM3m., we gained \$1.8m. for our country. Today the same volume marketed in Germany for the same price nets us only \$1m., a drop of 45 per cent." The government's exchange-rate insurance scheme makes good a third of the loss, that's all, he says.

WHAT IF the status quo was restored, and Europe's exchange rates were once more as they used to be five years ago? "We'd be in clover," he grins. "Our trade would be so profitable, you wouldn't see us for dead."

The plight of citrus distorts the statistical grand totals. If that veteran crop is included, the tumble lasted not one but two successive years, with earnings down from \$600m. in 1981 to \$553m. in 1982 and \$509m. in 1983.

But in 1982 all the damage was perpetrated by the once-revered golden lemons. Their sales dropped by 10 per cent, while other exports increased, leaving an insufficient \$14m. loss.

Israel has to produce, in other words, either a premium melon or no melon at all. The export market is everything for the farm community because the domestic market is saturated; and the export market is intensely competitive.

How in the circumstances do Israel's exports manage to go on rising? "Because when we get down to doing our homework, we can conjure up a superior product. Our celery, for example, is the best of all the varieties that Europe imports. In December-February we dominate the market." And that is just a beginning. "Our job is to extend the season, supplying celery from November through to May."

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"One way to economize on budgetary outlays is to stop promoting exports. When inflation is conquered, we will go back - so the argument goes - to reviving exports. But in agriculture you can't turn things on and off overnight. Once you stop exporting the mango, it will take six years to grow them again. Israel's farm exports (excluding citrus again) can go on expanding by a steady 10 per cent per annum, provided they are given a chance. Enough, experts say, if exchange-rate fluctuations are ironed out, so that the cultivator has some idea what is the underlying international price that he must measure up to."

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This item was developed in conjunction with Marks and Spencer. Britain's chain of retail stores. Iceberg lettuces are whisked by air from farm to London shop-shelf in 24 hours with the aid of vacuum-coolers. Exports should double this year.

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"The French eat a kilogram per person a year on the average," he states. "The British eat only 60-100 grams, the Germans are backward, too." The avocado has to be glamorized in countries where it is still unfamiliar. Haim Keller, Agrexco's information officer, comes up with an original sales pitch: "We must teach the Spaniards to eat their own avocados," he mutters, "then they won't be competing with us elsewhere."

SIX YEARS! Agriculturalists brood over such figures. "Cohen-Organ [the former finance minister] wanted to improve exports and never mind inflation," they explain. "That created problems, admittedly, but it earned us precious dollars. Now the Treasury is moving to the opposite extreme: combat inflation, and never mind the balance of payments."

"One way to economize on budgetary outlays is to stop promoting exports. When inflation is conquered, we will go back - so the argument goes - to reviving exports. But in agriculture you can't turn things on and off overnight. Once you stop exporting the mango, it will take six years to grow them again. Israel's farm exports (excluding citrus again) can go on expanding by a steady 10 per cent per annum, provided they are given a chance. Enough, experts say, if exchange-rate fluctuations are ironed out, so that the cultivator has some idea what is the underlying international price that he must measure up to."

ISRAELI AGRICULTURE is settling down after a couple of years of crisis. Manipulators in the Treasury and the Bank of Israel would be well advised to ensure stable financial conditions, so that progress can be maintained without dislocation. Let the battle against inflation be fought, but it should not be beyond the wit of man to do that without wrecking Israel's exports in the process.

The flower business was in trouble - this was four or five years ago - when competing Israeli agencies wanted to unload 2b. stems a year in Europe, and were enmeshed in a crisis. More recently, Seif says, a reasonable turnover has been achieved of 800m. stems. Family farms in the moshavim should be able to make a decent living out of that.

Some products cannot sell profitably, and should be dropped. (green peppers, onions). Others have a limited sales potential, and, if producers try to exceed it, prices drop. Others again have more exciting possibilities. They are usually something new, or else a new variety of something old - the iceberg lettuce, for example.

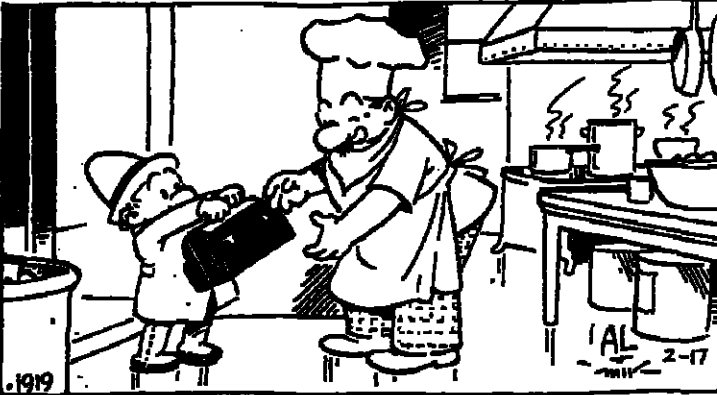
reign trade at the Ministry of Agriculture: "We expect to sell 30m. crates this year and we hope that's a bottom figure. (The top figure in the mid-Seventies was 50m. crates.) We aim to stay at 30m. for the measurable future."

WHAT WENT wrong with citrus? The grove-owners committed the unpardonable sin: they rested on their laurels. "You can't," says Amiad, "sell exactly the same product today that you sold 20 years ago." Other countries catch up and overtake. Spain is now selling pipples tangerines, Cyprus pink grapefruit. That is how it goes.

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by 5 p.m. Thursday preceding publication appear in this section.

Vehicles

Cars for Sale

For sale: Datsun 280Z 4 speed automatic + air conditioner. 1983. Chassis 1300, 4 gears, 1983. Apply Koppel Self-Drive, Yair. 03-297264.

AUDI

Audi 80, 1982. Tel. 03-90525 from 15.10.84.

AUTOBLANCHI

Autobianchi Junior 1983 for sale. Apply Koppel Self-Drive. Yair. 03-297264. Junior, 1980 (from rental), 376232-3. Ruthy, work from Sunday.

B.M.W.

318 automatic 78, air conditioner, stereo, test, second owner 053-9824.

CITROEN

Via Super 82, well kept, 45,000, test. 052-2573.

GSA 1982, one owner, first price, extra. 053-51019, 052-2992.

Via Super, 1983, 14,000km., one owner. 052-44485, 052-45802.

COMMERCIAL CARS

3 + small room, built, 2nd floor, Ramat Gan border Givatayim. Tel. 784753.

Burgin Giv'at Sayon, 3 + phone, 2nd floor, immediate. Tel. 342149.

Chevrolet Van (passenger), 1981, on excellent condition. 706757, work.

From import: Engines, gears, axles and various parts for all kinds of trucks. Muskat, Spare Parts, Tel. 03-809662, 51 Hamael, Holon Industrial Zone.

Transit, 1979, good condition, radio. 80,000km. 03-62611.

GMC 35, double back axle, open, 1974, 03-71925, 052-24624.

Volkswagen 75, year test, mechanical. 78287, 96908.

DELTA

Rasi Bank border Ramat Gan, 3 partially furnished + phone. Tel. 784753.

FIAT

Burgin 132 automatic, 1980 after overhaul. Tel. 03-596387.

Fiat 131 Miniflori, 2500km. 052-558334.

FORD

Brenda 1300, 1977, 4, overhaul, test. 874093, 852252.

Cordia 1600, 1974, automatic, after overhaul, excellent condition. Home. 03-740929; Work 03-901560.

Cordia 1600L, 1976, good condition. Tel. 352841.

Givatayim, for serious couple, 2 furnished, gas, refrigerator, air conditioner, phone. Tel. 323524, 876325.

KOEveing slotted and painting at School for Painting and Art. S. Kalisher, Tel Aviv. Tel. 03-67348.

Ramat Gan, 4 furnished, lift, phone. 5700, Tel. 747691.

LANCIA

Beta 1600, 1980, air conditioner, stereo, automatic, second owner. 052-863862.

03-78600, 1978, air conditioner, like new. 03-798361.

MERCEDES

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OPEL

Ascona Station Lux, 1983, 23,000km. Tel. 765120.

Ascona 1300 S 1983, automatic, exciting spray. 02-662306.

PEUGEOT

205 GR 1984, passport to passport or regular. Tel. 052-34192.

404 Van, 1976, excellent condition. Tel. 067-52714, not Shabbat.

404, 1973, automatic, overhaul, year. Tel. 03-430184, 422357.

504 Van, 1982, 134,000km., good condition. Tel. 03-729734.

304, 1978, excellent condition, radio, year test. Tel. 03-448266.

RENAULT

9TC, 1983, one owner, 19,000km., like new. Tel. 03-50357.

Burgin 18 automatic, 1983, from disband, 37,000km. Tel. 03-644721.

SIMCA / CHRYSLER

Metro Sport, 1979, 54,000km., good condition. 03-23653, 03-856940.

U.S. CARS

Dodge Aries 1982, all extras. 057-42693, not Shabbat.

Pontiac TransAm, late 1973, good condition. 4300, 03-377103.

VOLKSWAGEN

Commercial, 1979, closed, automatic, after overhaul. Tel. 03-22369.

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Autobianchi Junior, 1983, one owner, lovely! Tel. 03-242963, day.

Fiat 127 Station, 1983, 20,000km., alarm. Tel. 02-66531, 690680.

Landia Beta 1600, 1978, 63,000km. Tel. 663886.

Opel Kadett, 1982, 29,000km., 512,000. Tel. 03-71710; 23769, work.

Subaru 1300-S, 1982, 2nd owner, 32,000km., tape. like new. Tel. 02-71761.

Subaru 1600 Station, 1979, lift price. Tel. 02-88476.

VW Beetle 1300, 1964, 1980 engine, new battery, mechanically good. 5950, Tel. 851172, weekdays.

VW Variant Coupe, 1971, engine reworked, 31,000km., automatic. Tel. 02-74164.

VW Polo, 1979, 900cc, engine. 30,000km. Tel. 667923, 249863.

Volvo GL, 1982, one owner, from 1980, 31,000km., automatic, like new. Tel. 611716.

Volvo 244GL, 1982, one owner, 30,000km. Tel. 03-63882.

Ascona, 1984S, luxurious, extras, one owner. 245077, 877855.

Audi 80, 1982, 1600, automatic, 45,000, like new, lift price. 02-91504.

Audi 80, 1983, 1300, extras, one owner. 02-931148, weekdays.

B.M.W. 315, 1983, one owner, metallic, all extras. 02-541019, 02-541897.

Chevrolet, Vaudean, long, 1979, excellent, one owner. 417138, 722222.

Chicago Cars, purchase, sale, agency and exchange of all cars. 02-717110.

Citroen GSA Palas, 1983, 1300, 15,000km., radio. 02-544311.

Fiat 131 Mirafiori, 1980, like new, air conditioner. 02-851760.

Fiat 127, 1975, 91,000km., test, good condition. 02-243171.

Fiat 127, 81, bargain. 02-813682.

Fiat Panda, 1982, 31,000km., second owner. 02-71187, from 15.00.

Ford Cortina 2000, overhaul, 79, 404 station, 1973, 553308, work hours. 02-869494.

Ford Cortina 100, automatic, 1981, 02-877238, afternoons.

Ford Transit, ambulance, 1971, 553308, work hours.

Landia 1600, 78, after general overhaul, luxurious, rare. 02-523761.

Must sell, Renault Fuego, 84, passport to passport possible. 02-86167.

Opel Ascona 13, 1984, 8,700, metallic, stereo and more. 02-71937.

Peugeot 404, automatic, 1972; Peugeot 404 station, 1973, 553308, work hours.

Peugeot 104 GR, 1983, 15,000km., one owner. 415941.

Renault 4, late 1974, mechanically superior, well kept, 419553, weekdays.

Renault 4, 1982, 39,000km., one owner. 02-633496.

Renault 5, 1300, 1977, 94,000, 34,000. 02-424183.

Subaru 1600, 1979, "one owner", lift price, radio. 02-42228, weekdays.

Subaru GLF 1800, automatic, 23,000km., 1984, air conditioner, one owner. 811351.

Subaru 1300, like new, 1983, extras. 25,000km. 66224, 722301.

Volvo 1976, second owner, incredibly well kept, 70,000km., standard. 02-721568.

Volvo 144, 1979, year test, excellent condition. 03-71366.

Volvo 244 GL, 1982, 38,000, like new, additions. 02-661449.

Volvo GL 2000, 1982, automatic, additions. 39,000km. 812891.

BSA 1955-60, rare, overhaul, year test. 8650, Tel. 02-71433.

73Suzuki 250, 1972, 1983 engine, 9,000. Tel. 02-722160, evening.

Benelli Cross, 1981, 1984 engine, year test. Tel. 02-711663.

Haifa

Cars for Sale

Volvo DL, 1982, power steering, air conditioner. 04-713121.

Flats

Motorbikes

Loans to salaried, commercial cheque clearance, business financing. 03-82274.

North Tel Aviv, 60 Yehoshua Ben-Nun, sale, 2 flats, 4 rooms, luxurious, bargain price. Details at site on Hol Ha'aretz, from 10.00-14.00, or Tel. 03-428714.

Ramat Aviv, cottage, furnished, spectacular. \$500,000. 326714, Leah.

Sole Dealer Moshe, flat, spacious holiday campsite! 3 room flats from \$24,000, from \$45,000; 3 room houses, extension possible. \$30,400, limited to 4 flats. Mortgages to \$36,000, no more than 90% price of flat. Prices do not include VAT. (Thursday/Sunday). 18.00-21.00; Friday, 09.00-12.00; Saturday evening, 18.00-21.00.

Herzliya Hatzrta, cottages under construction by Keret, Office, 30 Ben Gabriel, Tel Aviv. 03-3017.00, 03-27459.

Herzliya, Freiman Contractors Ltd., new building 4 room flats + 4, 02-83385.

Herzliya, 41 New Split-level! 02-558151, 052-563628.

Villas & Houses

Cottage, 5, Ramat Hasharon, new, 16,000, Canadian International. 286222-305.

Even Yehuda, bargain, cottages in finishing stages, 115,000. 03-392878, 21-2875.

Herzliya Bet, cottage under construction, overlooking sea! Pithul, 02-88235.

Furnished Flats

Herzliya Pithul, villa, 3 levels, 6 rooms, 245,000. Oren Danksy, 052-78096.

Herzliya, rent, house + garden, 2 rooms, phone. 052-28738, 052-82996.

Raanana, due to departure, two-family cottage, 7 rooms, 8 Rehov Hatzrta, Kiryat Ganim, Call. 052-96276, possible Saturday: Anglo-Saxon. 052-20663.

Ziv Ad is building in Western Ramat Hasharon, luxurious cottages + basement. 052-88535.

Caesarea, cottage, model holiday cottage open on Saturday, holiday, Hol Hammed, 10.00-14.00; yours for 100% balance over 6 years. Danya, 04-332612; Africa-Israel, 03-69281.

Herzliya Hatzrta, luxury cottages, 6 rooms, 16,000, Chai, Nofotim Construction Company Ltd., 28 He B'Yar, near Kikar Hamedina, Tel. 03-251329.

Herzliya Pithul, house on dunes, excellent location. 330,000, Alon, 052-51717.

Herzliya Pithul, house, 7 rooms, 524,000. Alon, 052-51717.

Herzliya Pithul, lovely villa for rent. 1000, 238176, 236258.

Holon, S.A.P. now building 5 storey building, 4 room luxury flats, Rehov Goldstein corner Hatzrta Reich, S.A.P., 64 Sokolow, Holon, 03-88848.

Kfar Sava, S.A.P. now building luxury 4 room flats, Rehov Ben Gurion corner Hatzrta Reich, S.A.P., 64 Sokolow, Holon, 03-88848.

Pithul Tikva, New 02, single storey house, 216, 600sq.m. plot, large storeroom. 02-412394, evenings.

Raanana, cottages opposite Golan Center. Apply on site, Birnbaum Contractor. 03-262894.

Raanana, Kiryat Ganim, villa for rent, phone, pool. 052-91481.

Raanana, detached cottage, 5, 200sq.m. 02-762796, not Shabbat.

Ramat Gan, Keret now building 4+room flats and penthouses, Office, 30 Ben Gabriel, Tel Aviv. 03-257455, 02-51710.

Ramat Hasharon, most prestigious location, luxury flats, also roof terrace, 3 1/2, 4, 5. Chai-Nofotim Construction Company Ltd., Tel Aviv, 28 He B'Yar, near Kikar Hamedina, Tel Aviv, 11.00-13.00, 17.00-19.00, 03-251329.

Sayon, villa, for sale, bargain, pool, 2 1/2 dunes. 230021.

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Sayon, villa, for sale, bargain, pool, 2 1/2 dunes. 230021.

Sayon, villa, for sale, bargain,

Forum

WASHINGTON. — During his nationally televised debate against Geraldine Ferraro, Vice-President George Bush suggested that "the answer" to terrorism in the Middle East "is a solution to the Palestinian question." He insisted that terrorism would be reduced only if President Reagan's September 1, 1982 Arab-Israeli peace plan were acted on. "That will reduce terrorism," he said. "It won't eliminate it."

Bush's direct linkage of the spread of Middle East terrorism and the Arab-Israeli conflict was in marked contrast to the prevailing Israeli assessment. Israeli officials see all sorts of factors resulting in increased terrorism — most of which have nothing to do with Israel per se.

It is Israel's detractors, they note, who have consistently sought to make the "simplistic" connection between the Arab-Israeli conflict and the spread of anti-American terrorism. They were the ones who linked the death of the American Marines in Beirut to the initial Israeli invasion. Most Americans, however, did not draw that conclusion.

Israeli officials also have repeatedly argued against the notion that a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict would necessarily result in a completely peaceful Middle East. Bush's statement appeared to give the contrary "Arabist" spin — namely, that the Palestinian question is the heart of the tensions in the region, and if only it were solved, things would be harmonious in that part of the world.

This line of thinking, Israeli officials said, ignores the many national, religious, ethnic and ideological conflicts within various Arab countries and throughout the region — Iran-Iraq, Libya-Egypt, Syria-Iraq, Morocco-Algeria, etc. They really have nothing to do with Israel. Even if Israel did not exist at all, there would still be terrorism and all sorts of tensions in the region.

The vice-president's remarks particularly raised eyebrows among Israeli officials in Washington and their American Jewish supporters because they came in the midst of a bitter overall election campaign and a fierce competition for Jewish support. Even Reagan officials conceded that the Bush comments were "at best, sloppy."

Bush went on to describe Israel as "our one strategic ally in the area. They are the one democracy in the area and our relations with them have never been better."

But that did not ease all the concerns since he also endorsed U.S. arms sales to "moderate Arab states...helping with defensive weapons to guard against international terrorism or radical Islam perpetuated by Khomeini. And because we've done that, and because the Saudis chopped a couple of those intruding airplanes a while back, I think we have helped keep the peace in the Persian Gulf."

His use of the word "Palestine" — as opposed to the "Palestinian" — was acknowledged as "potentially embarrassing" by U.S. officials who

Looking ahead to 1985

By WOLF BLITZER / Post Washington Correspondent



Vice-President George Bush

recognized that in the delicate code-words of the Middle East, this could be seized upon as a possible U.S. endorsement of an independent Palestinian state. The Arabs, after all, are the ones who usually speak of "the Palestine question."

Reagan and other U.S. officials have repeatedly expressed opposition to such a state. Bush's choice of words, one administration insider

said, was "unfortunate."

Other spokesmen insisted that Bush's praise of Israel's strategic value underlined his real position — and not the remark about "the Palestine question."

Still, the vice-president's off-the-cuff statement on the Middle East, understandably, generated concern among Israeli officials because they appeared to signal some possible troubles during a second Reagan administration.

Democratic challenger Walter Mondale may be catching up in the public opinion polls. But Reagan is still the favorite to win the November 6 contest. That means that Israeli officials, more dependent than ever on continued U.S. economic, military and political support, are very carefully weighing every utterance coming from the administration.

Bush's defence of U.S. arms sales to "moderate" Arabs, Israeli officials said, almost certainly foreshadowed some major new deals with Saudi Arabia and perhaps Jordan.

That, in turn, will increase the defence burden on Israel to keep pace with a crushingly expensive arms race.

In fairness to Reagan, Israeli officials and others are convinced that a



Geraldine Ferraro

Mondale administration would similarly undertake new arms commitments to the Arabs, given the built-in military, political and commercial pressures from the Pentagon, the Arab states and big business. The only difference, one Israeli official commented, will be in the timing. The Reagan administration, he said, will move much more quickly. With a Mondale administration, there will

be some additional "breathing space."

The fact is that the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the major pro-Israeli lobbying organization in Washington, is already gearing up for some renewed battles in Congress on this arms-to-the-Arabs front — with either Reagan or Mondale in the White House.

All of this is significant in trying to look ahead, especially in the aftermath of Prime Minister Shimon Peres's successful visit to Washington. By all accounts, Peres managed to establish an excellent personal rapport with Reagan, Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other U.S. officials.

But here and there, there are still hints of Israeli nervousness. There are bound to be some greater strains in 1985 than this year, Israeli officials said, irrespective of a Democratic or a Republican victory. First years of administrations historically have proven more difficult than election years.

Thus, Reagan the other day, again promised he was going to press ahead in reviving the peace process — something which everyone recognizes could trigger troubles with Jerusalem.

He was asked by U.S. News and World Report whether he was prepared to press Israel to end West Bank settlement activity in order to get peace talks restarted. "We have not insisted that they end the settlements, but in my conversations with

Prime Minister Peres in his visit here, I talked about the West Bank and the part it plays in getting peace talks going," he replied. "We had very, very frank discussions, and I'm very optimistic about his desire to get something going peace-wise."

The president noted that Peres "honestly wants to get out of Lebanon, but he can't do it until there is a provision that will protect Israel's northern border."

The latest fallout from the apparently differing U.S. and Israeli interpretations of a suggestion by Shultz to Peres that Israel might want to postpone temporarily repayment of some of its debt to the U.S. further tended to remove some of the earlier glitter from the Reagan-Peres summit.

The New York Times reported that senior administration officials were irked by Israeli comments on this sensitive matter. One U.S. official said the two countries were on "different wave-lengths" over whether Shultz had actually agreed to a 90-day deferral of \$500 million in scheduled payments about to come due. Shultz told reporters that the Israeli description of the issue was "strange."

There happens to be a legitimate misunderstanding between Washington and Jerusalem on this issue — a misunderstanding which will be cleared up quickly as the two sides begin their formal joint economic committee sessions aimed at reaching concrete steps to improve the Israeli economy.

CAN THERE BE GREATER opposites than Moshe Dayan and those who died by their own hand at Masada? Yet in the introduction to the lithograph album *Masada*, by Raymond Morli, which Dayan wrote three months before his death, he chose the epic of Masada as a spiritual example for his people.

Why did Dayan particularly choose this dramatic event as a message for future generations? After all, he was not one for old or new myths; rather, he subjected everything — past and present — to his own, original, sweeping scrutiny.

It may have been due to his deeply ingrained pessimism which caused him to conclude his statement on Masada by comparing its commander, Elazar B. Yair, to another tragic figure of Jewish history, King Saul, who also "fell upon his sword." Also in this connection (and also not by chance), he cited the poem of his favourite poet, Nathan Alterman: "Behold, Day and its Night Approach."

It could be that the Masada myth, for all its grandeur, attests to the compulsive concern with death in all its forms which accompanies the process of the return to the homeland and its rebuilding — a process in which Dayan played so central a role.

Or perhaps Dayan even wished to hint that qualitative superiority would not always protect Israel in the face of quantity: "Masada fell because of the Roman conquerors' preponderance of military strength vis-a-vis the Jewish defenders."

Therefore, he might have been saying, Israel's leadership would do well to bestir itself and seek peace with the country's neighbours.

DAYAN, IN ANY CASE, was preoccupied with death — not personal death: to that he was reconciled, almost philosophically. But he was not reconciled to the death of boys who fell on the field of battle in the name of the nation. And in this context one can understand the opening lines of his book *Milestones*: "My name 'Moshe' was conceived in pain. It was given me in memory of the first to fall at Deganya" (ibid, p. 17). He never made his peace with that death, which was a result of the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Dayan's magnanimity and sensitivity would surface especially at moments of tragedy when, at military cemeteries throughout the country, he would take leave of the courageous fighters who had fallen in battle.

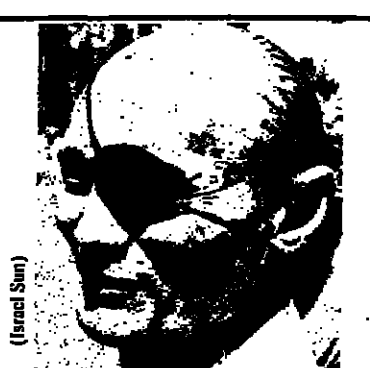
He was revolted by the professional eulogizers who were careless in their choice of words and who uttered worn and hackneyed phrases.

If he spoke at the graveside, which he did not always do, each word — measured, true and unpoetic, with its earnestness, simplicity and poetry — touched the heart.

So it was with his now-famous eulogy for Ro'i Rotenberg, who fell in the fields of Nahal Oz on the border of the Gaza Strip. "Let me begin with the morning Ro'i was killed. The stillness of the spring

Message of Masada

Michael Shashar remembers Moshe Dayan, who died three years ago.



morning blinded him to those at the ridge, lying in wait to take his life...Not from the Arabs in Gaza but from ourselves should we seek to avenge his blood. How did we close our eyes to our present fate; how did we not see our generation's destiny in all of its harshness? We are the generation settling in the land, and without the steel helmet and the tense throat we will be unable to plant a tree or build a house..." (ibid, p. 191).

"This was also the case," I remember, when he spoke at the grave of Gen. (res.) Arye Regev, who fell in the Jordan Valley — "a military man the likes of whom arise only seldom in each generation."

"Our people knew how...to create concepts and designations for the rare few who arose to save and defend it. In the days of the Judges, they were called 'saviours' and in the Diaspora 'righteous ones'...through whose merit our people preserved its body

and soul. In this generation, our youth are creating a nation...Gen. (res.) Arye Regev was...the strongest amongst the courageous, first in the vanguard, the leader and trail-blazer in time of trouble, a great soldier, an outstanding fighter for the Jewish people...We do not take leave of our fallen, for we cannot reach our goals without the lustre of the faith, the devotion and the example in which we are bathed from the earthly remains of the best of our comrades who fall alongside us day after day, night after night..." (ibid, pp. 537-538).

PRECISELY for that reason, Dayan felt himself like a wounded, caged lion when, after the Yom Kippur War, the bereaved parents branded him as the murderer of their children. He had always been able to bear any insult and did not, in fact, take notice of most his detractors because deep down he felt them to be of little consequence.

Now, however, he was really

touched to the quick. In this war, he had fallen victim to his intuition, which had usually stood him in good stead: for, unlike others, he really believed, and he repeatedly insisted, that the Egyptians would never accept Israel's continued presence at the Suez Canal, which was their lifeline. But he feared Soviet intervention (as on the Golan Heights in the Six Day War) and this blinded him to the obviousness of Egypt's intentions.

In choosing between his intuition as a leader and facing reality — that is, making decisions based on the detailed work of experts whose analyses came primarily from written documentation — Dayan undoubtedly favoured intuition, for better or for worse. I was made aware of this by Prof. Yehoshafat Harkabi who is, in this respect, the antithesis of Dayan but whose conclusions are perhaps not so far apart.

WHEREAS ONE can certainly point to originality, sweep and daring in Dayan's political thought, this is not so when it comes to his "Judaism." Here he did not deviate, in essence, from the Jewish pattern characteristic of his forebears and which, in short, defined his Judaism in a normal secular-nationalistic

way, without concern for its unique problems.

He did not believe in God and hence attributed no significance to halachic Judaism, certainly not in our day. He saw our cultural sources as being in the West (without discounting this culture itself in its severe crisis) and his Judaism expressed itself in the fact of living in Israel, in his strong tie with the Bible (and not at all to post-biblical sources), and in the nurturing of Hebrew.

Perhaps if he had lived longer he would have found time to deal with such existential matters as "the eternal people." In any case, as a native of Israel, he was not equipped for this difficult task. His knowledge of Judaism in the traditional sense was very weak and only on rare occasions did he indicate any interest in it.

For all of his famous phrase "Fear not, O Jacob my servant," he was more like the biblical Esau than Jacob, the Jew. What he wanted to know and identify with was the family that had lived "in Wadi Beerseba 2,000 years before the Patriarch Abraham. It knew every word and hill. This is its country, its native land. This certainly loved it...I don't even have to close my eyes to relive it, to see the live coals and the woman bent over them with a pot for her family...my family." (ibid., the closing words, p. 738).

TO RETURN to real life, it is surprising that social problems bothered him not at all — neither in his youth nor in his later years; not even when he served as minister of agriculture. The betterment of society, which was the centre of the spiritual and ideological world for those of the Second Aliya, which included his father, Shmuel, did not touch him at all. Nor did his mother's dream of "an egalitarian society in

Russia" (ibid, p. 18). "Partnership, sociability and egalitarianism did not suit me or my lifestyle," (ibid, p. 35), he himself wrote.

His was an intransigence and authority which often trampled over people, yet it was coupled with a gentility and a humane attitude to everyone, great and small, Jew and Arab alike; often, though, he was a "lone wolf," seemingly uninterested in people.

He neither smoked nor played cards. He once told me how this had come about: "(In 1939) when we — the 43 — were imprisoned at Acre, we had lots of time on our hands. Many began to smoke and play cards. But I withdrew into my corner and never succumbed to these simple temptations."

Though he did not have an especially broad, systematic education, he was a man of the world in the fullest sense of the word; seeing beyond the here and now, even though his two feet were firmly grounded in reality. He knew that (often to twist the meaning of Prov. 14:34), "the kindness of nations is a sin," but that in the modern Jewish state it is also impossible to sanctify the slogan: "It is a people that shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations." In this, he followed the path of his great mentor, David Ben-Gurion.

"Moshe," as he was known by many, exuded such an uncommon strength and radiated such a sense of almost super-human security to those around him that they — not he, the avowed pessimist — wanted to believe for a moment that if ever there were someone immortal, it is Moshe Dayan.

The author, an aide to then-prime minister Ezer Weizman, previously served as consul in New York and as spokesman of the military government in the territories.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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1 Running all sorts of rock groups, being hot stuff (4)
3 Fit shawl over their heads, not doing their work properly (4-4)
7 Excess consumers! (8)
9 Not much water for ship leaving the East (8)
10 Stops one having a drink (6)
11 Work in firm's accounts dept on financial abstract? (8)
12 Claimed back-payments from the staff's personal funds (8)
13 Some distance away in the past (6)
15 Write off grade 'G' clothes like this — unfit for wearing! (8)
17 Cow of a girl! Quite the opposite, surely? (8)
19 Upright people are trying to get political office (8)
20 A sign you must quit getting this (6)
21 As a matter of fact, it's a different thing entirely (6)
22 Eccentric lover, and how he travels, fearing both ships and planes (8)
23 Uses a pen holder, perhaps! (8)
24 Describes a desert raid going wrong (4)

DOWN
1 Grail they smashed is important to the astronomer (5-4)
2 Advocate senior officer as top barman, so to speak? (8-7)
3 Party leader like Mrs Thatcher, not Neil Kinnock (7-7)
4 Write like this? Understood! (7)
5 Just the air for Aussie dancing-girl? (8, 7)
6 Taste one! (5)
8 Curses a shot gone wild (5)
14 The Russians like Ginger Rogers! (5-6)
16 Carmen describes some clubs (7)
17 Can't fly fishermen use them? (7)
19 Adds relish to food taken on board, being in a boat (5)
20 Long to be held by a dashing knight! (5)

'Quickie'
ACROSS
1 They give milk (4)
3 Given to bragging (8)
7 To choke (8)
9 Lower-leg ornament (6)
10 Provides entertainment (6)
11 Not doing anything (8)
12 A church service (8)
13 Eg, Capricorn (6)
15 Biblical strong man (6)
17 Become less (8)
19 Elizabethan type of song (8)
20 Angela wool (6)
21 Not difficult (6)
22 Replied (8)
23 Pampered (8)
24 Hit with open hand (4)

DOWN
1 Used by Spanish dancers (9)
2 Term for the US flag (5, 3, 7)
3 Making beer, etc (7)
4 Quite unyielding (7)
5 Run away fast (4, 2, 4, 5)
6 A metric measure (5)

Quick Solution
ACROSS
1 Scint, 4 Urting, 9 Liberal, 10 Uppet, 11 Core, 12 Crevice, 13 Ode, 14 Lamb, 18 Tree, 19 Tie, 20 Rooster, 21 Blue, 24 Stole, 25 Magician, 26 System, 27 Milan, DOWN: 1 Solace, 2 Ember, 3 Tart, 5 Roulette, 6 Inspire, 7 Gather, 8 Place, 12 Obstacle, 13 Amorous, 17 Crisis, 18 Trump, 19 Sermon, 22 Local, 23 Adam

WEDNESDAY'S SOLUTIONS
ACROSS
1 Scint, 4 Urting, 9 Liberal, 10 Uppet, 11 Core, 12 Crevice, 13 Ode, 14 Lamb, 18 Tree, 19 Tie, 20 Rooster, 21 Blue, 24 Stole, 25 Magician, 26 System, 27 Milan, DOWN: 1 Solace, 2 Ember, 3 Tart, 5 Roulette, 6 Inspire, 7 Gather, 8 Place, 12 Obstacle, 13 Amorous, 17 Crisis, 18 Trump, 19 Sermon, 22 Local, 23 Adam

Back to real wages

By RICHARD ABLIN

SINCE THE START of the new government's negotiations with the Histadrut and the employers for a package deal to stop our raging hyper-inflation, the public has not heard a word about the most important necessary element of any such "deal" - that there must, during the transition, be several special cost-of-living payments, not computed according to the ordinary formula.

This is necessary in order to prevent the existing system from producing an economically ruinous jump in real wages.

Instead of recognition of this obvious fact, we have been treated by the Histadrut representatives to ceaseless repetition of the phrase that "no agreement is possible that would touch in any way the existing cost of living mechanism."

Let us hope that this, on the face of it absurd, position is simply "negotiating tactics." But does either the Histadrut or the government really believe that keeping the public in the dark is the best way of conducting a critical fight to rescue our monetary and price system from collapse?

For let us not delude ourselves: the eleventh hour for saving this system has now come. We frittered away every opportunity until a national unity government (or at least a government on friendly terms with the Histadrut) could tackle the problem, and such a government now exists.

There is no further room for failure in meeting this challenge. The reason is that failure to achieve a price freeze (or step-by-step inflation restraint) in the next month or two, will mean that the latest round of sharp cost shocks will again be converted (as usual under our combination of indiscriminate wage indexation and monetary accommodations), into a much higher inflation rate, this time probably above 1,000 per cent.

But this world-record inflation

rate will not be the end. We shall almost immediately hear outcries from individual unions - or from the Histadrut as a whole - demanding that C-o-L adjustments be paid not monthly, but bi-monthly or weekly, to offset the much steeper erosion of real wages between monthly linkage adjustments at such a rate of inflation.

But since the government, more or less correctly, considers it necessary to retain the real cuts in wages and other private incomes imposed by the latest measures (most of which merely withdrew the irresponsible concessions made during the 3-4 month period of election economics), cutting the period of linkage will only lead to a further sharp boost in the rate of inflation (possibly to 2,000 per cent).

Moreover, this absurd, self-destructive spiral, which we experienced in October 1983 and in April 1984 (when it was agreed to cut the period of wage linkage from a quarter to a month) has no definitive limit. Even a hyper-inflation of the 1923 German type is no longer out of the question.

IN THE LIGHT of the above message, let us show why a price of special adjustment is essential in the transition to a price level freeze or to any radical disinflation.

Of necessity, each wage-linkage adjustment lags significantly behind the price-level change to which it relates. If inflation were stable, this would make no difference to real wages. The linkage adjustment related to earlier price changes would be the same as that called for by

current inflation. But it is easy to see the drastic effect of this lag when the rate of inflation changes radically.

Imagine a situation in which the price level has been absolutely stable, and suddenly, say on October 1, we begin to have price rises of 15 per cent per month. If wage-price linkage could operate immediately, this would produce a simultaneous 15 per cent rise in nominal wages (assuming 100 per cent linkage for simplicity), and real wages would remain perfectly stable.

But given the actual lag in wage-price linkage, on October 1 there would be a zero C-o-L adjustment (reflecting the zero price change from July to August); on November 1 another zero adjustment (reflecting the zero price change from August to September); and on December 1 an adjustment of still only about 7.5 per cent (reflecting the rise from September to the October average).

Only on January 1 would the adjustment finally equal the new rate of inflation which had been going on since October 1.

Meanwhile, of course, the rise in prices from October 1 to January 1 would have eroded the real wage level by the huge amount of about 30 per cent. Moreover, so long as the inflation rate remained at this new level, and the initial erosion was not offset by negotiated adjustments, this lower real wage level would persist. Only if inflation were halted (or reduced) would the linkage system alone tend to restore the earlier real wage level, by a simple reversal of the lag effects described above.

SO MUCH for the mechanics of the wage linkage system. Notwithstanding these mechanics, a sudden stoppage (or even a sharp cut) of inflation today - which is the purpose of a freeze - would bring about a completely unacceptable jump in real wages, unless transitional adjustments were made.

This is simply because, in the course of our actual climb to recent inflationary levels, the mechanical reduction of real wages resulting from wage linkage has been more than offset by negotiated wage increases. These have maintained a rising trend in real wages, even at a rate above that justified by productivity.

Let us calculate the implied effect on real wages of instituting a perfectly successful price freeze while mindlessly adhering to the existing wage-linkage rules.

To simplify this illustration I am assuming that inflation has been at a steady 15 per cent monthly rate, and that on October 1 it falls to zero. We have to calculate what happens to real wages relative to their average level before the freeze - which means their mid-point between one monthly C-o-L payment and the next. (The calculation appears in the first table at right.)

The jump in real wages would be even greater than the 24 per cent shown if we also follow - as the Histadrut also nominally insists - all previously agreed negotiated wage rises, which were largely intended to offset the expected erosion due to the 80 per cent linkage coefficient, given the expected ongoing high inflation.

In the above table, three "special" C-o-L adjustments would be required in the transition to a freeze in order to maintain real wages at their previous average level. (They are shown in the second table.)

On January 1, the C-o-L allowance calculated in the regular way may resume, compensating for whatever price rises continue to take place after October 1.

THE READER will doubtless have realized that the size of the jump in real wages under this system, and hence the need for special adjustments, is directly related to the height of inflation before the freeze. Thus, if the trend were as bad as 20 per cent per month (very possible in the next few months because of the government's latest measures), the result would be as indicated in the third table.

So in this case, mechanical adherence to the system would cause real wages to leap by a third (again, more, if the negotiated rises agreed upon are taken into account). One can just imagine the sort of unemployment crisis that would result from the cuts in aggregate demand now being imposed plus anything like the sort of real-wage escalation calculated above.

It is of course possible to describe the necessary offsets to the mechanical effect of the lagging wage-linkage system as "negotiated wage reductions" rather than as "special linkage adjustments." But this is just playing with words. Call it what you will, but face the challenge of making the technical adjustments necessary to shift the economy into an environment of price stability.

Reductions in employer contributions to National Insurance are sometimes suggested as an alternative way of avoiding a rise in real labour costs. But in 1983, such contributions amounted to only about 12 per cent of wages. Thus, this is not a practical alternative, even if it were

C-o-L adjustment due	Adjustment at 80%	Real wage after adjustment (av. level in Sept. = 100)
Oct. 1 (change in average price level, July-Aug. = 15%)	12%	104
Nov. 1 (change Aug.-Sept. = 15%)	12%	117
Dec. 1 (change Sept. average-Oct. 1 = 7.5%)	6%	124
Jan. 1 (change Oct.-Nov., first within freeze = 0%)	0%	124
	Special adjustment	Real wage after adjustment (av. level in Sept. = 100)
Oct. 1	7.5%*	100
Nov. 1	0%	100
Dec. 1	0%	100
*The October adjustment brings real wages back to their September average.		
Relevant change in price	C-o-L adjustment (80%)	Real wage after adjustment (Sept. av. = 100)
Oct. 1 July-Aug. = 20%	16%	105.5
Nov. 1 Aug.-Sept. = 20%	16%	122.4
Dec. 1 Sept. av.-Oct. 1 = 10%	8%	132.2

reasonable to thus drastically increase real wages at the expense of other forms of taxation (or a much larger government deficit?)

I WILL CONCLUDE by being brutally frank. If, while engaging in a tug-of-war over marginal changes in real wages - whether, after their boost by election economics real wages should go back to their level (about 10 per cent lower) in the six months following October 1983 - the political leaders of the government and the Histadrut are not capable of adjusting to the elementary logical requirements for controlling the price level, then we shall apparently not be able to avoid seeing our monetary system go up in smoke.

But it is strange that Icelanders, for example, could understand that getting rid of hyper-inflation cannot be accomplished without special adjustment, or even abolition, of automatic wage indexation.

However, I am willing to assume that, where there is life, there is hope, and that our politicians, union leaders, and even our editorial writers, will shortly get down to the job of doing their sums seriously, and will come up with a plan which can put an end to our own hyper-inflation, without crippling the economy in the process. The first step is to admit publicly, and to focus on, the real issues involved.

The writer is an analyst of political and economic affairs.

History on canvas

LETTER FROM LOS ANGELES / Tom Tugend

IT IS NO EASY task to depict 330 years of Jewish life in the United States in one piece of art and when Benjamin Dworkin, general manager of the Mount Sinai Memorial Park and Mortuary, conceived the idea seven years ago, he thought big.

The result was unveiled this month when the cemetery, perched high in the Hollywood Hills, dedicated its Heritage mosaic amidst a flurry of press releases and momentous statistics.

From end to end, the mosaic measures 44 metres in length and 9 metres in height. Based on an oil painting by American-Irish artist Neil Boyle, it is composed of 2.5 million pieces of coloured Venetian glass imported from Italy.

"The mosaic unfolds its pictorial history from right to left. The opening panel symbolizes the landing of the first 23 Jews in New Amsterdam (now Manhattan) in 1654, through the figure of a proud immigrant

cradling a Tora scroll in his arms.

In a nice touch, John Fietelaars, the local consul general of the Netherlands, was on hand at the dedication with a gift of 1,654 tulip bulbs from his nation. The tulips will be planted in the gardens surrounding the mosaic.

Succeeding panels portray the opening of the first synagogue in the colonies; Jewish participation in the struggle against British rule; publication of the first Jewish newspaper and establishment of the Jewish Sunday school system.

The central portion focuses on the westward movement of the Jews, the

mass immigration from Eastern Europe, the vibrant life in New York's lower East Side, the trade union struggles of the garment workers, and the start of the movie industry.

In the final portion, Jewish soldiers fight in America's wars; Chaim Weizmann and Harry Truman meet as the state of Israel is established; Albert Einstein and other scholars contribute to America's intellectual growth and, finally, an American Jewish family looks confidently beyond the mosaic and into the future.

A committee of artists, scholars

and historians advised Mount Sinai in selecting and authenticating the major events portrayed in the mosaic, according to a spokesperson, who declined to reveal the cost of the enterprise.

THOUGH HARDLY diminutive, the Mount Sinai mosaic is all but dwarfed by another work of art, already trumped as the largest painting in California, now taking shape under the watchful eyes of Israeli artist Yaacov Agam.

Agam's "canvas" measures 9,200 sq.m. and consists of the six exterior sides of Le Mondrian, a new

luxury hotel in West Hollywood. Agam is following the style of his other large-scale "kinetic paintings," in which the images appear to shift constantly according to the viewer's changing perspective.

The truly kinetic or moving portion of the work will be a painted outside elevator, going up and down the 44-metre height of the L-shaped building. The entire project, to be completed by the end of the year at a cost of over \$1m. (including the price of 490 gallons of paint), will be topped off with the installation of three large kinetic and mobile sculptures by Agam.

Even before its completion, the work has been hailed by civic officials as "an instantaneous Los Angeles landmark," much to the pleasure of Severyn and Arnold Ashkenazy.

The brothers Ashkenazy are immigrant entrepreneurs and art lovers (Severyn was born in Poland,

Arnold in Austria), who are rapidly building a chain of first-class hotels in Los Angeles. Their flagship is L'Ennata in Beverly Hills, the city's only 5-star hotel, trailed by four others in West Hollywood, and two more opening soon.

Each of the Ashkenazy hotels carries a specific artistic theme. Agam's work, "Hommage à Mondrian" and the hotel it envelops are tributes to the Dutch painter Piet Mondrian (1872-1944), the leading exponent of the artistic and design movement known as De Stijl.

Each side of the hotel will display a different period in the Dutch painter's artistic development.

"Mondrian predicted that in the future we will live in 'realized works of art' and that is what we are trying to achieve with the Le Mondrian hotel," notes Severyn Ashkenazy.

THE CLAREMONT Colleges, 50 kilometres east of Los Angeles, faced a problem in planning Jewish Holy Days services for the small Jewish student body. How could the organizers attract Orthodox, Conservative, Reform and Reconstructionist students

to the unified service without offending anyone?


The answer? Advertise the services as closely following the "Re-conformadox" ritual.

AN UPDATED and expanded Jewish Consumer and Tourist Guide to San Francisco has been published, including points of Jewish interest and listings of kosher restaurants, synagogues, singles clubs and theatres.

The guide may be ordered for \$4.50 by writing to JCTC, 2039 35th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116.

THE CHABAD-Lubavitcher movement raised \$3.1m in pledges and contributions during its highly publicized telethon last week. The six-hour television programme over a local station featured a parade of Hollywood personalities and Los Angeles politicians.

The money, according to Rabbi Boruch Shlomo Cunin, will go toward retiring the debt on a new headquarters building and to support Chabad's 31 centres in California.



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We have a word for you, B.E.E.R.S.H.E.B.A!

The word is Scrabble, and in Israel's newest Scrabble club, the nicest folks in town will be gathering regularly STARTING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21 (see below) to play the greatest word game of all time. Casual players and fanatics, at every level of play. Bring your Scrabble set and join us - you'll get your wordsworth!

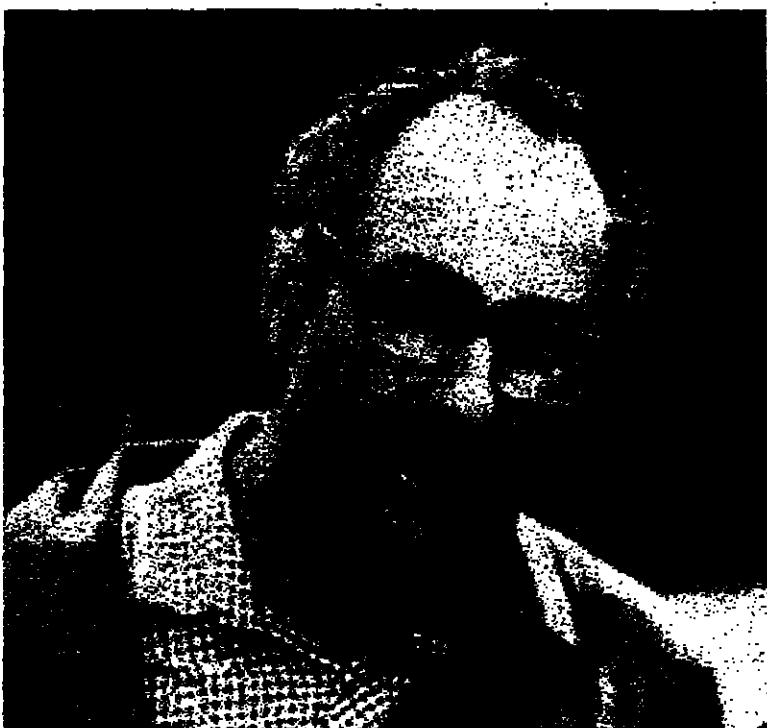
What's the good word? Find out, at the Scrabble club in your area:

- **BEERSHEBA:** Every second Sunday (STARTING NEXT WEEK) at 7.30 p.m., Levin Community Centre, Rm. 12 (behind Merkaz Gilat, on the #7 bus, near the #6). For more information, call Mitzit at 421743 or Tamar, 70621 (after 3).
- **HAIFA:** Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m., the Dan Carmel Hotel.
- **ZAHALA AREA:** Thursdays at 8 p.m., Merkaz Kahilati, 1 Avner St. (For information call Joni, 03-417325).
- **TEL AVIV:** Sundays at 7.30 p.m., the Sheraton Hotel. For transportation from Netanya to Zahala or Tel Aviv clubs, call Mona, 053-39723.
- **JERUSALEM:** Tuesdays at 7.30, at the Bridge Centre, 19a Keren Hayesod St.
- **JORDAN VALLEY:** Thursdays, call Larry at 067-56842.

The Jerusalem Post sponsors all Scrabble clubs in Israel.

GRIM ANNIVERSARY

Martin Gilbert describes the plight of Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun.



Yosef Begun photographed in 1982.

less people, but rather that they are betraying their true homeland." In his letter of protest, Begun noted that the film, which lasted for more than an hour, left the viewer "with a deep impression." Its anti-Zionist and anti-Israeli thrust, he wrote, "cannot hide its anti-Jewish essence. An uninformed viewer gets the feeling of dislike and suspicion of all Jews." As a result of this, all Jews who had decided to emigrate, or who had received a refusal and were trying to defend their right to leave, were put "in a very difficult and dangerous situation."

ON JUNE 1, 1977 Begun was brought to trial. "Had the Hebrew language been treated like any other language," he told the court, "I would have been registered as a teacher of Hebrew, and I would not have been in court today."

you assume that I have lost my reason? I will tell you why I lost my job. In April 1971 I submitted an application for emigration to Israel and soon afterwards I was deprived of my job."

March 5, 1978, he returned to Moscow, the city in which he had lived for most of his life. But the housing authorities there refused to grant him permission to re-register in the capital. Scarcely ten weeks after his release from Siberia, he was again arrested. This time, he was accused

of violating residence regulations. At a second trial, held on June 28, 1978, Begun was sentenced to three years' exile. After serving his term, Begun was again refused permission to return to his home in Moscow. Instead, he was forced to live in Strunino, a small town more than 80 kilometres outside the capital. This ruling effectively prevented him from continuing the Hebrew lessons, which, beginning more than nine years before, and twice interrupted by labour camp and exile, he had given to an ever-widening circle.

On October 20, 1982, the authorities moved against Begun for the third time. They did so by striking at his friend, Ina Shlemova, whom he hoped to marry. That day KGB agents raided Ina's small Moscow apartment and seized several tape-recorder cassettes containing Hebrew-language lessons and Hebrew songs: the stock-in-trade of any Hebrew teacher's teaching efforts.

Yosef Begun, released from questioning, went with Ina Shlemova to Leningrad, to stay at a friend's apartment, to rest and regather their strength. The couple spent their last Friday evening in Leningrad with a fellow Hebrew teacher and other refugee friends: an evening in which joy and foreboding were intermingled.

ON NOVEMBER 6, 1982 Ina and Yosef left their friend's apartment

for the Moscow railway station, intending to travel by day train to Moscow. As they were boarding the train, KGB agents were waiting for them. Begun was held in custody, and questioned, for 22 hours without a break. Then he was taken to Vladimir prison, 160km. east of Moscow. There, he was held for more than 11 months.

On March 1, 1983, while Begun was being held at Vladimir, refugees in Moscow and Leningrad went on a one-day hunger strike on his behalf. I myself was, by chance, in Moscow that day, and heard many Jews speak of Begun's kindness, his love of learning, his abilities as a teacher, his charm and his courage. In Ina Shlemova's words two days later: "They thought they would punish Yosef without so many people being concerned. They didn't think so many people would care. They told him, 'Nobody will know about you.'"

On July 6, 1983, Ina Shlemova took the train to Vladimir. There she met the prison commandant, who told her that Begun would not be allowed to have his monthly parcel, due on July 14. Nor would he be permitted to buy food in the prison canteen with his monthly allowance. According to the commandant, Begun had "broken the regulations" while doing exercises during his daily walk. It appeared that during the walk, in the sweltering heat, Begun had taken off his shirt. It was this which was forbidden.

During this visit on July 6, Ina Shlemova was neither allowed to see Begun nor to send him a letter.

Ina Shlemova in Moscow, like Avital Shoharansky in Jerusalem, struggles against a regime which is unmoved by a wife's anguish, or by the loyalty of separation and adversity.

ty. "Well, it's our life," reflects Evgeni Lein, himself once a prisoner, and still today in refusal, "and we must struggle for freedom."

Evgeni Lein had been with Begun a few hours before Begun's arrest. He remembers how Begun had sensed that he would be arrested: "He spoke about it calmly and with self-respect."

ON OCTOBER 14, 1983, Yosef Begun, at the age of 51, was found guilty of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," and received the maximum sentence, seven years in labour camp, to be followed by five years in exile: twelve years "deprivation of liberty."

Sent to a labour camp near Perm, Begun was immediately subjected to a series of punishments. On April 14, 1984 he was deprived of his right to buy food at the labour camp store. On May 9 he was put into solitary confinement. Five days later he was taken out of solitary and transferred to the labour camp's own prison, where he must remain until November. In this prison, no parcels are allowed. Says Ina Shlemova: "I have no idea why my Yosef is being persecuted in this way. Knowing him as well as I do, I am certain in my mind that the fault is not his, but that he is deliberately being victimized by the camp authorities."

On Begun's behalf, Ina Shlemova urges an end to his imprisonment. Her dream is an anniversary which could be celebrated, not by the prospect of yet another grim year of punishment, but by freedom: Begun's freedom to leave his labour camp and to be repatriated to Israel, the Jewish State in which he wishes so fervently to live, but from which, today, he is so cruelly cut off.

The writer is a fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

Music, music, music

By ELI KAREV / Special to The Jerusalem Post

season no less than 150 times. "Even so, we are able to fulfill only a small part of artists' requests," says Ruth Rosovsky, in charge of music, as she handles a seemingly endless flow of calls on the two telephones in her tiny cubicle of an office.

The two halls, seating 520 and 180, and the exemplary professional conditions - apart from the clearly inadequate piano in the small hall - make the museum a good place for chamber music performances.

Alongside our leading artists who appear regularly, some renowned guests will also be heard.

Oscar Ghiglia, the Italian guitarist, is to appear with the Sinfonietta and double-bass virtuoso Gary Karr will be heard in a recital with Harmon Lewis at the piano, while French cellist Ina Joost is to play a solo recital. Also with the Sinfonietta, Felicity Palmer will sing the *Kindertotenlieder* by Mahler, under the baton of Mendel Rodan.

Contemporary music enthusiasts will be treated to an encounter with percussionist Jean-Pierre Drouot,

pianist Jean-Claude Benoit and composer Guy Reibel, all from France.

Guest vocal ensembles include the Scholars, an English group coming here for the third time, the U.S. Bemidji choir, the Marburg choir from Germany and the Dutch chamber choir.

The Bach and Handel tercentenaries will be celebrated, albeit not expressly. Special Bach projects include the *Art of the Fugue* presented by the Israel String Quartet; six cello suites by Uzi Wiesel, and a Joan Franks Williams programme juxtaposing music by Bach with Bach-influenced contemporary works. The Handel side will consist of the *Messiah* performed by the Chamber Singers, the Kibbutz Chamber Orchestra and soloists Miriam Meltzer, Mira Zakai, Frieder Lang and Yaron Windmueller, as well as a Handel marathon, staged by the Sinfonietta. Avner Itai is to conduct both events.

AMONG THE ISRAELI soloists, a recital on October 27, by pianist

Yehli Wagnan, returning to the concert stage following a self-imposed silence of some 15 years, is certain to generate some excitement. The programme reveals no lack of artistic courage: the *Diabelli Variations* by Beethoven, one of the most demanding works ever written for the piano; excerpts from *Semantic Suite* by Bosovich; Ravel's *Noble and Sentimental Waltzes* and the *Mephisto Waltz* by Liszt. Another tunic opus by Beethoven, the *Hammerklavier* sonata, will be played by Natassia Tadson, who couples it with Liszt's *Transcendental Studies*.

Several Israeli compositions will be given local premiere performances. Tzvi Avni's *Beyond the Partition* for piano quartet has been chosen by Milka Laks, Yair Klees, Gad Levratov and Emanuel Gruber and Jan Radzyski's *Canto* by pianist Emanuel Krasovsky.

A new work by Yossi Bar-Haim has been entrusted to the Beersheba piano duo and Avni's *On the Verge of Time* to pianist Anie Vardi, while Yehazk Sadei's *Anamorphoses* are being offered by the Sol La Re string

quartet. The Camerata trio, celebrating five years together, have chosen two works by Shlomo Gronich, the *Double Fantasy* and the *Ragtime for Trio*.

Attention cello buffs: the first violin sonata by Schumann will be resurrected on the cello by Zvi Harel; the somewhat better-known cello version of Brahms' first violin sonata is scheduled for performance by Emanuel Gruber (along with the two bona fide cello sonatas by the composer).

The marvellous, trio for some reason rarely heard, by Smetana graces the programme of the Yuval Piano Trio; their opposite number, the Israel Piano Trio, will offer the *Kammersonate* by the contemporary German composer, Hans Werner Henze.

On a lighter note, singer Adi Etzion and pianist Jonathan Zak are presenting *Barocobaret*, a medley of works by Pergolesi, Vivaldi, Gershwin and Kurt Weill. Not to be outdone, the Sinfonietta will stage a Weill evening - the *Berlin Requiem*, *Pantomime*, and *Seven Sins*.

Another chamber music marathon is also in the works, as are three *Musical Evenings*. Directed by Michael Haran, they feature chamber music masterpieces performed by some of our leading players.

WHETHER YOU like it or not, the traditional concert format implies a degree of stiffness. But, fortunately, those enthusiasts who prefer listening to their music in a more genial atmosphere, during a friendly chat or over a glass of wine or a meal, need not feel dejected. They have not been forgotten.

It is worth noting that the push for a more relaxed performing framework - a relatively recent development here - came from the very core of our professional music establishment.

In 1969, Noam Sheriff, composer, conductor, educator and golden boy of the local musical scene, inaugurated the *H.I.I.* series at the Tel Aviv Tzavta, barely two city blocks from the Mann Auditorium.

His concept, while simple enough, was revolutionary at the time - music-making free of rigid concert-hall trappings, of bow-ties and evening dress. The time itself, 11:11 a.m. on Saturday morning, before the family lunch, invited a relaxed attitude. Sheriff introduced the music to be performed and questions and dis-

cussion from the floor were encouraged. Lengthy intermissions allowed ample time to meet friends in the lobby and savour good coffee and cake.

"A very special audience came to our events, one that did not as a rule frequent regular concerts," recalls Hanoeh Hasson, Sheriff's assistant in those days.

Uri Toeplitz, principal flautist with the Philharmonic for 34 years and an eminent musicologist, went a step further when he joined several colleagues to become the moving force behind the Yuval.

Located in nearby Ramat Hasharon and billed as both cafe and musical venue, four nights weekly, the patrons/music-lovers sit at tables, enjoying food, drinks and conversation. During the musical performances, however, the lights are dimmed and the attentive silence would give credit to many a concert hall. When they are not performing, artists mingle with guests, and eat and drink for free (they collect no fee for performing).

Yuval's oldtimers still enjoy the taste of the homemade pastries and soups prepared by the mother of Avi Avidov, the first manager. Avidov and the board of musicians had to deal with some unusual questions, such as whether an entrance fee should be charged (there is a small one); what kind of food should be served and how long the intermissions should be.

The idea caught on. Once in a while, even world-famous musicians would drop by to spend a free evening; the performances by Jean-Pierre Rampal and Yo Yo Ma are well remembered.

Some of the programmes remain unique to the Yuval - unconventional chamber groups testing public reaction; sight-reading jam sessions; artists trying out new pieces in advance of concert tours. And where else can an able student, possibly a future leading performer, gain such invaluable experience in playing before a public?

With recent acquisition of a professional harpsichord and a better piano, the Yuval is ready to expand its activities. The two courses on the performance of old music it sponsored proved a big success. So did the Independence Day celebration last spring - 28 hours of non-stop music.

"The place was crowded throughout and at some points people had to be turned away," reports Hed Sella, the energetic music director. "Even during the dead summer months, there are no empty tables. Which is one way of saying that the Yuval is needed," adds Avi Kluger, the administrative director, as he acknowledges the involvement of the Ramat Hasharon local council and its financial assistance.

New light on old culture

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER / Jerusalem Post Reporter

EDGERTON HAS actually developed two special sonar devices, a side-scanner with a parabolic beam that photographs as far as the sea bottom and the below bottom sonar. With the side-scanner he helped locate Henry VIII's ship, the Mary Rose in Portsmouth harbour, where her remains were recently lifted, and during a previous visit to Israel in 1979, an Israeli Air Force helicopter which was lost at sea off Gaza.

He considers his trip - his sixth to this country - as another stage in the development of his sonar device, which he said could easily be

reduced to TV size, "but the market's not big enough now to make it worthwhile for manufacturers." Its biggest enemy is sand as the beam will not penetrate it.

During his stay the group mapped the harbour installations and wrecked ships buried under the sea bottom in Caesarea and a recently discovered pre-historic village off the beach of Atlit.

The village, buried 10 metres under the sea bottom, half a mile off shore, has been dated to 6,000 BCE and has yielded evidence of human habitation. It has also shown geographers how far the shore has receded during the past few thousand years.

Edgerton says that in its present state his sonar device, which easily loads onto a dinghy, can do shallow undersea-bottom research, "a compromise between resolution and depth." The images of what it finds are fairly clear, and while they don't show up exact details, they give the explorers a good indication as to

where their complicated underwater digging may pay off.

In 1971, using an earlier version, he and Dr. Elisha Linder of Haifa University went in search of the fleet of the biblical Yehoshafat which ran aground at Etzion Gabeir, according to the Bible. They decided that the straits at Coral Island off the Sinai coast was the most likely location "but though we found some indications, the wrecks, if they're there, are buried too deep in the mud for a clear picture."

In the U.S. Edgerton still works regularly in his laboratory at M.I.T. developing his instruments and writing books, with the extraordinary high speed photographs his inventions have made possible.

He is known not only for his invention but also for his teaching. He was accompanied on his visit by the TV team which made the successful *From Mao to Mozart* film and who are now preparing a film on Edgerton.

Before their visit to Israel they were in Sardinia where the Antiquities Department asked Linder to conduct underwater explorations for Phoenician settlements and ships.

Unfortunately they found that the lush sea weeds blocked the sonar beam. Edgerton will probably find a way through the weeds and the sand, sooner or later, to enrich modern man's knowledge of ancient history, now hidden under layers of sand and sediment the sea has accumulated over thousands of years.

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